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Angola Record Reached

Negotiators Back Series of 'Steps' To Achieve Peace

By Edward Cody
Washington Post Service

GENEVA — Senior envoys from Angola, Cuba and South Africa, concluding four days of U.S.-mediated negotiations, announced Friday on an unspecified "sequence of steps to achieve peace" in southern Africa.

The negotiators, in a joint communique, said the substance of the agreement would be disclosed Monday after approval by their governments in Luanda, Havana and Pretoria.

Following that, they added, more peace talks mediated by Chester A. Crocker, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African Affairs, are planned for the week of Aug. 22 at a site to be determined.

The communique appeared designed to convey an impression of accomplishment at the end of this round of talks. This was seen as an important goal for Mr. Crocker after an Angolan and Cuban outcry Wednesday over South Africa's disclosure of its negotiating position in violation of a confidentiality accord.

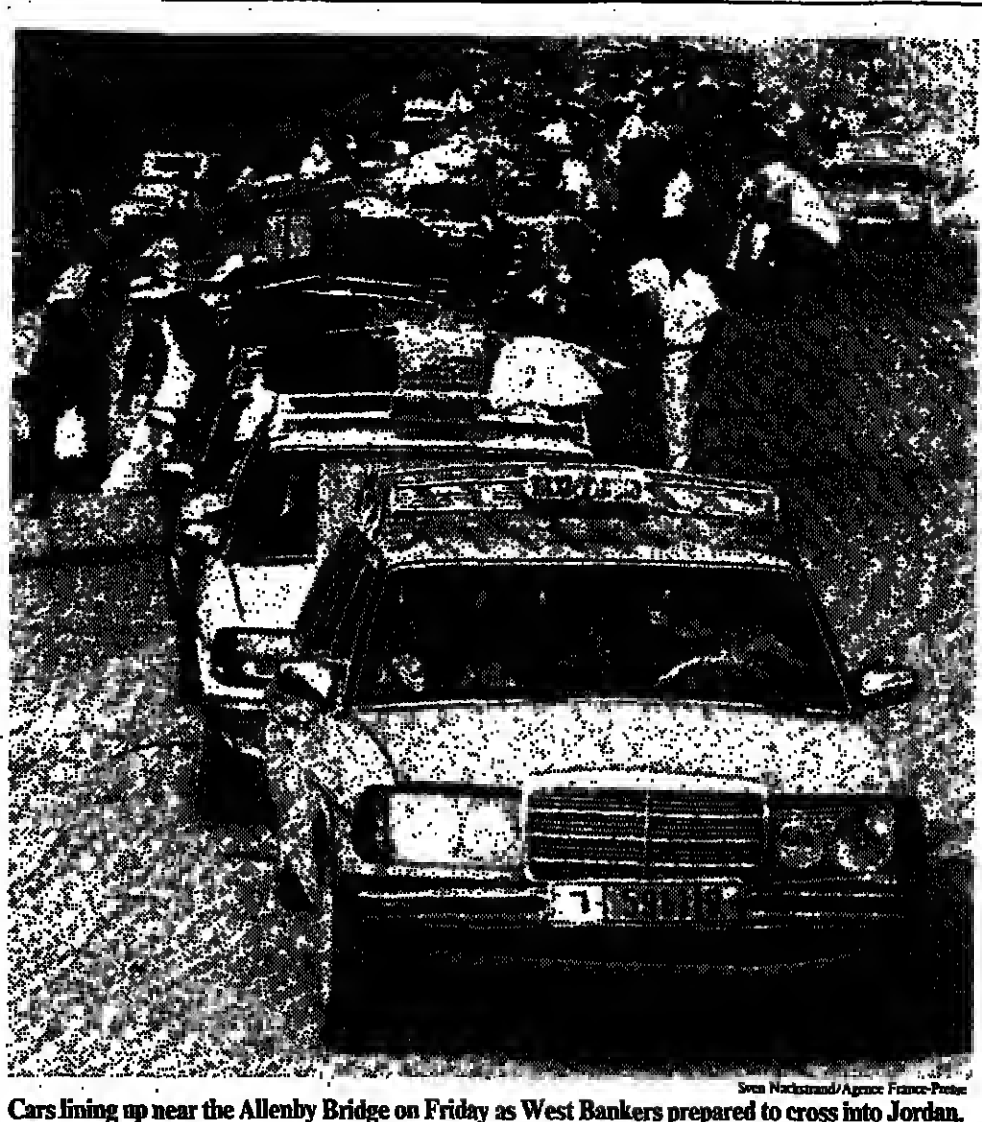
Although it spoke of agreement on "a sequence of steps," the communique gave no indication whether those steps involved only gestures connected with further talks.

Foreign Minister R.F. Botha of South Africa, who also announced the agreement in Pretoria on Friday, described it in less concrete language than the communique.

He said the accord covered only steps considered necessary to further the search for peace in southwestern Africa, "indicating that the agreement would not solve the conflict itself but instead would facilitate further negotiations over it."

In that context, press reports in South Africa, quoting diplomatic sources there, said a provisional cease-fire in Angola could be announced for next week. That would improve the prospects for more negotiations over the future of Cuban troops in Angola and South African control of South-West Africa, which also is known as Namibia.

Mr. Botha said President P.W. Botha would consult Moody with Louis Fickner, the administrator. See TALKS, Page 2



Cars lining up near the Allenby Bridge on Friday as West Bankers prepared to cross into Jordan.

Shock Easing, Palestinians Are Cautiously Optimistic

By Joel Brinkley
New York Times Service

EL BIREH, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — Like many Palestinians, Dr. Yasir Obeid, Jordan's chief health administrator in the West Bank, was angry but optimistic on Friday.

He was angry because King Hussein had just cut off the salaries of virtually all his health clinic employees, more than 200 people who together earn about \$35,000 a month. They are just a few among the roughly 21,000 civil servants, teachers

and others whose Jordanian salaries will stop on Aug. 16.

"I expected these measures," Dr. Obeid said in his health clinic office on Friday afternoon. "But they should have been taken at a much slower pace — three or four months to let us make arrangements and get ready, not 10 days. You know, employers usually get a month's notice."

But at the same time, Dr. Obeid was confidently predicting that his four clinics, in Ramallah and East Jerusalem, "will keep running."

"We'll raise money, increase our fees," he said. "We'll be autonomous."

His reaction was a mirror of emotions across the West Bank. Yes, Palestinians said, King Hussein had pulled the rug out from under their feet. But they picked themselves up and dusted off, some were smiling.

A senior Palestinian civil servant leaned forward and whispered with a conspiratorial air: "This gives us autonomy, autonomy. That's the answer here."

As Palestinians began to analyze their new status, they saw that, rid of Jordan — never much of a friend in most people's view — they are now free to set their own course, should the Israeli occupation ever end.

The king has given the Palestinian people the right to take over their own fate, a Palestinian from Silwan said. "Since 1948, Jordan has been in charge of us. But this is going to help us be independent."

A large photograph at the top of the front page of the Friday issue of Al Fajr, the East Jerusalem Arabic-language daily, showed a Palestinian holding two passports before his face, one of them Jordanian, the other Israeli.

"When do you think he will carry a Palestinian passport?" the caption asked.

Still, in the short term, many people worried about the money.

"Economically, this is going to have a very bad effect on our economy," said Mohammed, a butcher who declined to give his full name.

Midhat Kanaan, president of the Jordanian charter Cairo-Amman bank in Nablus, said he had been assured that the bank would continue functioning as always, but added that "stopping this money is certainly going to have an effect on the local economy, though I don't know how much."

"This is really a holocaust," said Elias Friej, the pro-Jordanian mayor of Bethlehem. "King Hussein has decided to destroy us." His reaction was more extreme than most.

Though Dr. Obeid, who is also pro-Jordanian, is unhappy, he also said he would raise his fees and look for charitable donations. His waiting room was full of patients on Friday afternoon, and

See SHOCK, Page 2

New Jobs Surge In U.S.

Big Gain in July, Revision for June Push Dollar Up

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — The U.S. economy continued to create new jobs at a breakneck pace in June and July, the government reported Friday, pointing to continuing strong economic expansion and the possibility of a credit clampdown to dampen inflationary pressures.

The Labor Department reported that the U.S. jobless rate rose slightly last month, to 5.4 percent of the work force from a 14-year low of 5.3 percent in June, while 283,000 new nonfarm payroll jobs were created. At the same time, the agency revised June's reported gain of 346,000 new jobs to a stunning rise of 532,000.

The news of the June revision drove the dollar sharply higher in Europe and New York and sent bond prices into a nosedive as markets reacted to the perception that tighter monetary policy — and thus higher interest rates — may be needed to rein in inflation.

In New York, the dollar shrugged off central bank sales to soar to 1.8945 Deutsche marks at the close, from 1.8798 DM on Thursday, its highest level in a year against the West German currency.

Against the yen, the dollar rose to 153.875 from 153.025. (Page 7).

U.S. Treasury bond prices fell after the jobs announcement, dealers said. The benchmark 30-year bonds fell almost a point, or \$10 for every \$1,000 of face value, to 99 30/32s from 100 28/32s. That raised the yield to 9.13 percent from 9.04 percent on Thursday.

"The expansion is virtually at a breakneck pace," as measured by job creation, said Charles Lieberman of Manufacturers Hanover Securities Corp. "The case for tighter policy is undeniable."

Norman Robertson, chief economist for Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh, called the figures "impressive" and "remarkable."

"I think it shows that the economy still has a lot of forward momentum," Mr. Robertson said. "The gains in manufacturing are particularly impressive."

But he echoed the views of many economists concerned about inflation.

"I think the inflation risks are on the rise in the sense that the evidence is becoming quite clear that the economy is operating very close to its capacity limits," Mr. Robertson said. "I think the report has increased the likelihood that the Federal Reserve may tighten credit a little."

Other analysts said that the Fed may push the federal funds rate, charged on overnight interbank loans, to 8 percent from its current target at around 7.75 percent, even before the Aug. 16 Federal Open Market Committee meeting. But an increase in the discount rate, currently 6 percent, is not expected.

"A discount rate increase this late in an election year would be an awful political statement," said Stan Shipley of Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc. The discount rate is charged by the Fed on loans to banking institutions.

"The Fed has to show a willingness to fight inflation," said Mr. Lieberman of Manufacturers Hanover. "It requires them to act forcefully."

The increase in the civilian unemployment rate announced by the Labor Department was the first since May, when it rose to 5.6 percent from 5.4 percent.

The number of manufacturing jobs rose in July by 70,000 to 19.6 million, the department said, noting that most of the increase was in the durable goods sector, especially machinery. Construction employment rose slightly in July after increasing by 70,000 in June.

Employment in finance, insurance and real estate was little changed last month at 6.78 million, while service-industry employment rose to 25.52 million from 25.46 million. Government employment rose slightly to 17.38 million from 17.36 million in June. (Reuters, AP, UPI)

Tokyo's Rosy Economic Report Contains Some Thorns, Too

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The government, in an annual report issued Friday, lauded Japan's economic performance but offered unexpected criticism of the pace of reforms in many major sectors and a failure to translate national wealth into individual affluence.

The report by the Economic Planning Agency, while anticipating "steady growth" for the coming year, amounted to an implied attack on recalcitrant ministries and other special interests that are retarding the process of economic liberalization, economists and other analysts said.

In effect, the agency called for faster and more fundamental economic reform than the government has sought since it began a campaign several years ago to "internationalize."

The sharp criticism from the cabinet advisory agency was unexpected. Its annual "white paper" is normally limited to a descriptive and statistical analysis of the previous year's economic activity and a forecast for the coming year. The latest report, which covered the fiscal year ending March 31, was endorsed by Prime Minister Noboru

Takeshita soon after it was made public.

Areas singled out for criticism by the agency included pricing and distribution systems, controls in transportation, communications and other areas and continued protectionism in agriculture. Slow progress in these areas, the agency said, has widened the gap in wealth distribution, kept domestic prices unacceptably high and prevented Japanese consumers from sharing the benefits of the nation's newfound affluence.

"There is a growing disparity in Japan between those who own wealth, and those who do not," Shunji Fukimura, head of the agency's research bureau, told reporters.

Relatively high domestic prices, long working hours and poor housing conditions are among the main factors preventing the Japanese from benefiting fully from the expanding national economy, the report said.

Some elements of the report, political analysts suggested, were critical of the social and economic structures that have characterized Japan's system in the postwar era.

"This is fairly bold stuff," said Eric Rasmussen, senior research economist at Jardine Fleming (Securities) Ltd. in Tokyo. "They're saying 'rich nation, poor people' and asking how come. I see bitterness that they're not getting any cooperation from the ministries."

The planning agency offered a positive picture of overall economic conditions and forecasted a continuation of that trend.

Gross national product, the measure of a nation's output of goods and services, expanded by 4.9 percent last year. That figure, the agency said, shows that Japan has overcome the difficulties caused by the year's sharp rise in value since late in 1985. The rate of personal consumption and strong capital in-

vestment should enable the nation to maintain the current pace of growth in the fiscal year to come, March, the agency added.

Suggesting the need for continued economic expansion and a shift from dependence on exports to domestic demand, the agency stressed Japan's "extremely heavy" responsibilities regarding adjustments in the world economy.

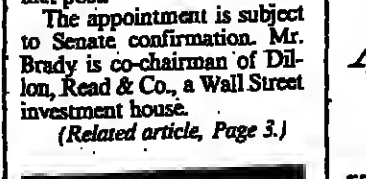
While the value of Japan's exports was almost 1.7 times the value of imports, imports — especially of manufactured products — will continue to lead the economy, the agency said. See JAPAN, Page 2

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Baker Resigns Treasury Post

WASHINGTON (AP) — Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d announced Friday that he was resigning to head Vice President George Bush's presidential campaign. President Ronald Reagan, as anticipated, said he would nominate Nicholas F. Brady, an investment banker, to the cabinet post.

The appointment is subject to Senate confirmation. Mr. Brady is co-chairman of Dillon, Read & Co., a Wall Street investment house. (Related article, Page 3.)



Daniel Ortega Saavedra, who warned of a military offensive if the U.S. Congress gave new aid to the Contras. Page 3.

General News

U.S. military officers fear the use of poison gas may spread in the Third World. Page 5.

Arts/Lesure

U.S. publishing houses are re-issuing or introducing works by dead writers. Page 6.

Monday

New issues are the best performers on U.S. markets. A report in Personal Investing.

Dow Jones	2,747
The Dollar in New York	
DM	1.8945
£	1.6895
Yen	133.875
FF	6.3855

Hoving Sure Statue Smuggled

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Thomas P. Hoving, the former director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, said Friday he has given authorities precise details of an international smuggling operation that he alleges spirited a fifth century B.C. Greek statue from an archaeological site in Sicily to the J. Paul Getty Museum in Malibu, California.

"The person who did the job has headquarters in Geneva," Mr. Hoving said by phone from New York. "I have told the authorities that that individual showed the statue to various people and some of them recognized immediately that this was something so hot they did not want to deal with it."

Mr. Hoving said his information was from reliable sources in the art world. He said the statue was sold to the Getty museum by an English dealer, whom he could identify, after it was allegedly illegally excavated from an archaeological site in Morgantina, Sicily, in 1979 and smuggled to Switzerland.

He said a simple test of the limestone body of the statue would determine whether or not it came from Morgantina.

Getty museum officials accused Mr. Hoving of having an axe to grind against their institution. The museum called his allegations "purely speculative."

The statue was reportedly shipped to California from England in December. The U.S. Customs Service said it had a declared value of \$20 million.

Mario Gallavotti, the Getty museum's representative in Rome, said there was no proof the statue had come from Italy, which lays claim to such objects if exported without proper documentation.

He said he had asked the Ministry of Cultural Assets on behalf of the museum whether there was any trace of such a statue being stolen and received a negative answer after what he said was "a careful investigation lasting a year."

Bot Graziella Fiorentini, director of antiquities for the Sicilian Province of Agrigento, has said she received no such request for information. She said the description of the statue appeared to coincide with that of a Greek goddess reported to have been stolen from the Morgantina site in 1979.

The Getty museum has given no details of its investigation. See STATUE, Page 2

Antiquities Travel Without 'Papers'

By Soren Melikian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The acquisition of a fifth century B.C. marble statue by the J. Paul Getty Museum has triggered a row that will no doubt go on for months.

Within hours of the announcement, the director of antiquities for the Sicilian province of Agrigento, Graziella Fiorentini, was telling Connoisseur Magazine that she had informed the California museum that the statue was believed to have been stolen.

She said she was contacted about the statue on July 10 by a University of Virginia professor who came to see her on behalf of the museum. Telegrams were then exchanged. Ms. Fiorentini connecting the statue "with rumors" that she had heard "about a clandestine discovery and had reported to the authorities in 1979."

Her punch line was that "if the piece was legitimately on the market, it would have had its papers in order."

But hardly any piece excavated anywhere ever has such "papers."

The sentence implies that an Italian provenance is taken for granted and can only refer to an export license. This would have been denied by the Italian authorities as it would be in every other possible country of origin that can be thought of.

And that sums up the problem at the heart of the market for what we call "antiquities," mostly sculpture, bronzes, pottery and glass dug up anywhere between the British Isles and the Middle East.

Not one of the European countries where such pieces turn up in large numbers, essentially Italy and Greece, or of the Middle Eastern countries where they are to be found with equal facility, Turkey and Syria in the main, allows digging for commercial purposes in the first place.

As a result, no sculpture, no important Greek vase, not one silver or gold vessel ever comes up on the market with "its papers in order."

A constant stream of antiquities flows through the world's auction houses — all without "papers." All

See PAPERS, Page 2



REFUGEES IN HONG KONG — A Vietnamese family carrying their possessions as they were transferred Friday to a new refugee center in Hong Kong. About 2,700 refugees in one center ended a hunger strike over talks between Hong Kong and Vietnam on their repatriation. Page 2.

Friction Grows Over Thatcher's Unyielding View of a European Future

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Throughout her nine years in office, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has made a point of leading by "conviction" and not always by seeking consensus.

In recent weeks, she has forcefully applied that role in her dealings with the European Community, with unsettling effect both in Britain and on the Continent.

The determined British leader has made clear her support for removing all barriers to trade in the EC by the 1992 target date for a truly common market, but she will not abide talk of chunks of national economic and social decision-making power being ceded to a supranational European government.

Free and unfettered trade between separate states within the community, yes; but a diminu-

tion of sovereignty under an embryonic Euro-government and a Eurobank, no.

Mrs. Thatcher is likely to be in power through much of 1992. A general election does not have to be called until June of that year.

Some observers in London said they believed that Mrs. Thatcher, flush with a series of legislative successes in Parliament and a booming economy, has achieved so much political momentum at home that she risks failing to take a more sober view of potentially momentous developments in Europe.

They warned that the tone used by the British leader in her dismissive remarks about the European vision of Jacques Delors, president of the EC Commission, threatens to sow long-lasting ill will toward London.

Responding to Mrs. Thatcher's rejection of talk about Euro-government as "airy-fairy" and "absurd," Edith Cresson, France's European affairs minister, warned Britain this week that London will not be a welcome member of the EC if it continues to assert the right to play by its own rules.

Mrs. Cresson and Mr. Delors, who was reappointed in June for a second four-year term, are among those who argued that some erosion of sovereignty is inevitable if Europe is to become a viable trading bloc.

"The British prime minister does not have the same conception of Europe as we do," said Mrs. Cresson. "What interests her is 'trading together' on her own terms. But Europe is not one big grocer's shop."

David Owen, leader of the opposition Social Democratic Party and a former British Foreign Secretary, said in an interview that it "was not good politics" for Mrs. Thatcher to be elevating visionary talk of a United States of Europe into a hard-and-fast threat to Britain, "such that she can shoot it down to claim another victory for Thatcherism."

"She's playing politics for domestic consumption," he said, "but she knows full well there's never going to be a United States of Europe — not only the British, but the French and the Germans would not allow that."

Yet, Mr. Owen added, there will be concrete steps toward economic integration, among them the creation of a European central bank, a move strongly supported by President Francois Mitterrand of France, Prime Minister Ciriaco De Mita of Italy and several other leaders.

However, Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany is known to be lukewarm at best about the creation of a central bank, reflecting concern that the Bundesbank's current hegemony in European monetary affairs on the continent could be disrupted.

Mr. Owen predicted that Mrs. Thatcher's increasingly acerbic tone toward expansive steps in Europe "will split the Tory party."

Mrs. Thatcher remains a gut Atlanticist," he said, while other senior voices in her cabinet, including the foreign secretary, Geoffrey Howe, and the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, support closer British integration in the European economic sphere, particularly in subscribing to full membership in the European Monetary System.

The British leader has rejected repeated calls from European leaders and British industry representatives to link the pound with European currencies, led by the Deutsche mark, through the EMS mechanism, that obliges governments to intervene to maintain trading ranges for their units.

The 12-nation EC decided on June 29 to study the creation of a European monetary union, without See THATCHER, Page 11

In Violent City, Beirut Police Say Law Is the Law

By Lara Marlowe
Special to the Herald Tribune

BEIRUT — Outside the station house, civil war has raged for more than a decade. Rival militias have killed and kidnapped thousands and left the city in rubble. Inside, the policemen of West Beirut go about the business of policemen everywhere: car thefts, burglary, public brawls and the occasional family killing.

"These are strong people who own the gambling place," he added. "The men who were fighting have many friends." That was the kind of understanding of the world outside that enabled the police to survive years of wars between the militias. Now, the presence of Syrian troops has allowed the 2,000 policemen of Moslem West Beirut to emerge on the streets to fight ordinary crime.

The cop on the beat in the world's most dangerous city earns the equivalent of only \$100 a month. Inflation and the collapse of the Lebanese pound have reduced the commander's salary from the equivalent of \$1,000 a month to about \$150. The commander is a law school graduate with 35 men under his orders.

Mooney is so short that the police in one of the largest precincts in West Beirut can afford gasoline for only two of their regular 10 patrols, which are made in armored vehicles. Security bars have been installed on ground floor windows of the station to block flying debris from car bombs. When the telephones work, policemen are as likely to receive threats from the families of arrested criminals as calls for help.

Vietnam Refugees End Protest in Hong Kong

The Associated Press

HONG KONG — Nearly 3,000 Vietnamese detained in Hong Kong after fleeing their homeland by boat ended on Friday a three-day protest strike that was called to protest efforts to repatriate them, the government said.

and by Thursday it involved all of the approximately 2,700 Vietnamese at the refugee center. A Hong Kong government spokesman quoted the government's refugee coordinator, Mike Hanson, as saying, "The situation has remained calm throughout the protest and the boat people have behaved responsibly."



ANTI-U.S. PROTEST IN MANILA — About 500 demonstrators protesting the presence of U.S. military bases in the Philippines blocked traffic in front of the American Embassy in Manila on Friday. A few minutes later the riot police broke up the sit-in with clubs and by firing in the air.

STATUE: Hoving Says He Gave the Italian Police Details on Smuggling

(Continued from page 1)

details about the vendor or provenance of the statue, although its Rome representative has been quoted as saying it had been in a British or European collection for many years.

originally it came from southern Italy or Sicily. It acknowledges the statue has no documentation to indicate it was legally exported.

quaque cool of its archaeological sites and art treasures. The Getty museum maintains it did everything in its power to establish that the work had not been stolen by sending photographs to the Italian and other governments, and to an organization in New York that keeps track of stolen and missing art works.

likely to become an embarrassment. In his time as director of the Metropolitan museum, Mr. Hoving was involved in controversies involving the provenance of art objects. He said those were "the pirate days when people bought something and looked the other way."

SHOCK: West Bank Reacts

(Continued from page 1)

several said they would continue coming. "We'll keep going," the doctor said. "These will be West Bank health services now."

PAPERS: Antiquities Travel Without Documentation

(Continued from page 1)

secret of the fact that the statue, believed to date from about 420 B.C., comes from a Greek colony in Magna Graecia, which means that

the onus of proof of fair dealing: No acquisition by public institutions, whether by purchase or donation, should be licit without "papers." Such a rule can be imposed only through national legislation in the main developed countries encouraged by the international bodies which have abysmally failed in their task of protection.

they become decorative props not just without "papers" but devoid of their original artistic identity. Private buying would course go on. It could not be stopped easily by declaring illicit the possession of certain categories — excavated sculpture, mosaics, ancient gold and silver vessels — that could not be proved to have been acquired prior to the passing of national legislation.

What is at stake is the world ecology of ancient art still underground. This is surely worth international effort.

2 East Germans Return Following Expulsion

Reuters

BERLIN — Two East Germans expelled from their country during a crackdown on dissidents have been allowed to return, a friend said.

Barbel Bobley, a painter, and her companion, Werner Fischer, arrived in East Germany from Britain earlier this week, according to Ralf Hirsch, their friend. Ms. Bobley and Mr. Fischer were among five dissidents expelled from East Germany in February. At that time, they were given passports and were promised they could return.

The three other dissidents are still in West Germany or Britain.

JAPAN: Room for Improvement Noted in Agency's Report, Despite the Economic Boom

(Continued from page 1)

agency said. Manufactured goods now account for just under half of total imports, compared with an average of 31 percent before the yen began to appreciate three years ago.

The tone of the report was markedly more critical in other areas. Price differentials between domestic and foreign goods remained unacceptably wide, the agency said, because of government controls, protection of domestic producers and an unreformed distribution system. It cited the comparable prices of electricity and pork in Tokyo and New York, which were 31 percent and 52 percent higher, respectively, in the Japanese capital.

lysts interpreted such policy recommendations as implicit criticisms of various ministries and special interest groups, ranging from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry to farmers, small retailers and the national airline and telephone systems.

"It's a real universal way to get in touch with people." The circus signed an agreement with Naturally Yours, a Japanese nutrition and health-care company, to establish the school. Students will probably come from service companies such as restaurants and hotels, Mr. Feld said.

"I'm sure it will help Japanese businessmen to deal with Americans and their styles," said Earl Dakan, 25, of Pasadena, California, a clown who is performing with the circus in Japan.

U.S. Expertise: Japan Calls on the Clowns

The Associated Press

TOKYO — Clowns will teach Japanese executives how to overcome stress and "communicate with themselves" at a school established by Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus and a Japanese food products company, a circus official said Friday.

Reflecting the rise in the yen's purchasing power, wholesale prices in the first six months of this year were almost 15 percent below their 1985 levels, the agency noted in an earlier report. Consumer prices in the same period rose by just over 1 percent.

The 118-year-old circus is making a rare appearance overseas. Mr. Feld said that some acts had not achieved the expected response from the Japanese, such as one in which 18 clowns come piling out of a small car.

"What I've seen people learn is to open up, communicate with themselves," said Mr. Dakan, who graduated from the school three years ago.

"It's a little too close to reality here," he said, "like taking the subway in the morning."

Anglicans Condemn Violence in Ulster

The Associated Press

CANTERBURY, England — The world's Anglican bishops unanimously condemned violence in Northern Ireland on Friday after widespread criticism of their earlier recognition that some people "choose the way of armed struggle as the only way to justice."

WORLD BRIEFS

No. 2 Soviet Leader Criticizes Unrest

MOSCOW (AP) — The Kremlin's No. 2 leader said Friday that officials who permitted strikes that paralyzed Armenia and the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region should be dropped from the party.

Bonn Rebukes Rust for His Attitude

BONN (AP) — The West German government rebuked Matthias Rust on Friday for not being more remorseful about his dramatic flight to Moscow's Red Square last year, saying Mr. Rust ought to have waited on his return that such an act should never again be performed.

Biaggi Resigns Congressional Seat

NEW YORK (AP) — Representative Mario Biaggi of New York resigned his seat in Congress on Friday, a day after his conviction in a bribery and extortion scheme that transformed a tiny South Bronx machine shop into the defense contractor Wedtech Corp.

Shiite Leader Murdered in Peshawar

PESHAWAR, Pakistan (Reuters) — An unidentified gunman killed the country's most prominent Shiite Moslem clergyman on Friday, prompting violent protests and warnings against sectarian bloodshed.

Bodies Found Buried in Sikh Temple

AMRITSAR, India (Reuters) — The bodies of 41 people tortured to death by Sikh extremists were found hidden in rubble in the Golden Temple, a police official said Friday.

For the Record

A Cuban historian, Ariel Hidalgo, was released from prison Friday and left Cuba for the United States, U.S. sources said. Mr. Hidalgo, 43, listed as a "prisoner of conscience" by Amnesty International, was convicted in 1981 for "enemy propaganda" and sentenced to eight years.

TRAVEL UPDATE

A total of 135 deaths in French highway accidents last weekend, or 71 percent more than during the same period in 1987, has prompted appeals from the traffic authorities for careful driving.

Correction

A meeting in London on Sept. 7 organized by the International Air Transport Association to discuss the problem of air traffic congestion reported in JHT editions of Aug. 5, will be attended by representatives of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal, rather than of its subsidiary, the European Civil Aviation Conference in Paris.

TALKS: Angola Accord Reached

(Continued from page 1)

tor of Namibia, and then would tell Cuba, Angola and the United States whether Pretoria formally accepts the Geneva agreement.

Japanese-A

WASHINGTON — A Japanese-American reparations bill introduced during World War II that she will not allow until the law that allows reparations is changed.

Baker Answers Bush Call He Quits to Head White House Bid

WASHINGTON — James A. Baker III, announcing Friday that he would resign as Treasury Secretary, said he was answering Vice President George Bush's call to head the White House quest for the Republican nomination for the 1992 presidential election.

Bush Asks Dukakis

Mr. Bush has asked the Democratic challenger, Michael Dukakis, to join the White House quest for the Republican nomination for the 1992 presidential election.

Bodies Found Buried in Sikh Temple

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Baker Answers Bush Call He Quits to Head White House Bid

WASHINGTON — James A. Baker 3d, announcing Friday that he would resign as treasury secretary, said he was answering Vice President George Bush's call to take charge of Mr. Bush's quest for the White House.

Mr. Baker's departure from the cabinet brings him full circle. The 58-year-old Texan ran Mr. Bush's unsuccessful drive for the 1980 Republican presidential nomination, then served as White House chief of staff in President Ronald Reagan's first term.

He moved over to the Treasury Department early in Mr. Reagan's second term. "You are a friend whom I will miss," Mr. Reagan told Mr. Baker as he announced the changes in a televised appearance at the White House briefing room.

Mr. Baker's resignation is effective Aug. 17, the night Mr. Bush will formally receive the Republican nomination for president at the party's convention in New Orleans.

Mr. Reagan appointed Nicholas Brady, an investment banker, to the vacant post. Mr. Brady, like Mr. Baker, is a friend of Mr. Bush's, and there has been speculation that he would remain at the Treasury Department if the Republicans hold the White House this fall.

Mr. Bush has leveled his most scathing attack yet on Governor Michael S. Dukakis, charging that the Democratic presidential nominee would make the world a more dangerous place because he has repudiated the foreign policy vision of his idol, John F. Kennedy.



A participant greeting Vice President George Bush at the national convention of the American G.I. Forum in Corpus Christi, Texas.

Dukakis Skirts Rights Issues in South

By Edward Walsh Washington Post Service PHILADELPHIA, Mississippi — Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts, addressing white Southern voters who are vital to his hopes of breaking the Republican hold on the South, came to a site rich in the history of the civil rights struggle and talked out of that movement but of national unity and the economic links between Mississippi and the nation.

Speaking to a virtually all-white crowd at the Neshoba County Fair, Mr. Dukakis delivered a version of his standard campaign speech, linking Mississippi's economic interests to those of the rest of the country and pledging to maintain U.S. military strength.

He spoke Thursday about 9 miles (14 kilometers) from the site where, 24 years ago, the bodies of three civil rights workers, who had been murdered six weeks earlier by Ku Klux Klan members, were found.

But Mr. Dukakis chose not to refer directly to the incident or to the improvement in race relations in the South, which has brought economic benefits to the region and, in some cases, appears to have bypassed the state of race relations in many Northern cities.

In his only reference to civil rights, Mr. Dukakis told the crowd, which included several people holding signs supporting Vice President George Bush: "Here in Mississippi, you know the importance of equal rights and civil rights. Especially today, I say to all Americans — not just here in Neshoba County but all over America — we've got to work together. We've got to work to bring down the barriers to opportunity for all our people. And we're going to do that as one nation and one community."

U.S. to Postpone Stealth Unveiling

By Richard Halloran New York Times Service WASHINGTON — The air force has announced that the new Stealth bomber will be publicly unveiled in mid-November, thereby disclosing that production of the airplane is about three months behind schedule.

The long-range bomber's rollout at a plant in Palmdale, California, where it is being assembled by Northrop Corp., had been planned for late August or early September. The new date appears to deprive Vice President George Bush, the apparent Republican nominee for president, of a planned campaign stop and a prop for pointing to the Reagan administration's record on defense.

Moreover, congressional aides said the delay means that the first flight of the bomber will not take place until January or February. The air force, however, said Thursday it still plans to make the first flight this fall.

Air force officials would not say when new cost estimates, which had been promised for August, would be available. Reports from Congress have indicated that the cost of the bomber will be much higher than planned, possibly giving the Democrats a campaign issue.

The air force also made public a few more details about the Stealth, or B-2, bomber. Until recently, the "flying wing," designed to evade radar and without fuselage or tail, has been almost completely hidden from view. The air force said the plane is slightly longer, at 69 feet (21 meters), than an F-15 fighter, but has a wingspan close to the B-52 (56.3 meters) of the old B-52 bomber. On the ground, the plane stands only 17 feet (5.2 meters) high.

Year at College In U.S. to Cost Up to \$20,000

NEW YORK — Average U.S. college costs will climb 7 percent this fall and a few private colleges will top the \$20,000-a-year mark for the first time, according to a survey released Friday by the College Board.

Tuition thus are rising faster than the overall U.S. inflation rate for the eighth consecutive year. Average charges at private, four-year institutions for tuition, fees, and room and board will be \$11,330 for 1988-89, up 9 percent from last fall, the board said.

The Nicaraguan president spoke out Thursday as Congress cleared a vote on aid and three days before the first anniversary of the Central American peace plan.

Mr. Ortega also said Congress would "shatter the negotiating table" for talks between the Sandinista government and the rebels and "kill the possibilities for peace" in Central America if new aid is approved.

Mr. Arias, assessing the status of the regional peace accord, said he had informed the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, during his visit in June that "the Sandinistas today are the bad guys" and the Americans "are the good guys."

Ortega Warns Congress Not to Back Contra Aid

By Julia Preston Washington Post Service MANAGUA — President Daniel Ortega Saavedra has warned the U.S. Congress that if it approves more military aid for the contra rebels, the Nicaraguan government will start a full-scale military offensive against them and clamp out on the political opposition.

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Bentzen Quits 3 Clubs

A spokesman for Senator Lloyd Bentzen of Texas said the Democratic vice presidential nominee was resigning from three exclusive clubs, two in Houston in one in Middleburg, Virginia.

At least two of the clubs do not have black members, but officials of all three said one excluded membership to any group. Mr. Bentzen "just felt it was the appropriate thing to do," said his spokesman, Jack DeVore.

The manager of one of the clubs, the Ramada Club in Houston, said Mr. Bentzen had been a member until shortly before becoming vice president. The manager described the club's membership as "mixed."

A U.S. District Court judge, Gerhard Gesel, said he acted to give both sides more time to sort through the mass of secret documents collected by prosecutors. He did not set a new trial date.

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Trial of North Delayed by Judge

WASHINGTON — The judge in the Iran-contra conspiracy case postponed on Friday the Sept. 20 trial date for Oliver North, the former White House aide, meaning that the first criminal trial resulting from the affair will not take place until after the Nov. 8 election.

A public trial in the middle of the presidential election had been expected to hurt the campaign of Vice President George Bush, who has denied direct involvement in decisions that led to the sale of arms to Iran and diversion of the profits to the Nicaraguan rebels.

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Japanese-American to Refuse U.S. Money

WASHINGTON — A beneficiary of the planned reparations to Japanese-Americans who were interned during World War II said Friday that she will not accept payment until the law that allowed the internments is changed.

Marisa Bellisario, Chief Of Italtel Group, Dies

TURIN — Marisa Bellisario, 48, chief executive of Italy's state-owned telecommunications group Italtel SpA, died Thursday in Turin.

Ortega Warns Congress Not to Back Contra Aid

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And Now, the Trade Bill

Now that the trade bill has been passed by Congress and sent to President Reagan, what does it promise to do, and for American foreign trade? It will not force any radical change, but it will shift policy toward a more explicit emphasis on exports.

Too Much Mud Too Soon

It is not as if the Democrats had not themselves set out to wage a very personalized, ad hominem campaign, featuring assault on the opponent's character as distinct from assaults on his policy preferences or intentions.

No Holiday for the Banks

"The worst is over," says William Seidman, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corp., after bailing out yet another Texas bank. But that refers only to bank failures.

Other Comment

Corking the Chemical Bottle

For the last four years 40 nations have been talking in Geneva about an American idea to ban the production and possession of chemical weapons.

cal attack on a Kurdish village in March, the world response was remarkably muted. Some thoughtful people find great cause for worry in this seeming indifference.

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Change in Russia: Gorbachev's Real Struggle

By William Pfaff

PARIS — In foreign policy, Mikhail Gorbachev can act with decision and effect. In domestic affairs he cannot. It is important for the Western powers to respond to what he can do rather than to what he cannot.

For example, the Soviet leader proposed last week to decollectivize agriculture, 60 years after Stalin collectivized it at the cost of famine and millions of human lives. His plan was put to a meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, but the final resolutions of the meeting were made known July 30, agricultural decollectivization was not among them.

Mr. Gorbachev wants to rant back to peasants on leases of up to 50 years. He told the Central Committee that this was necessary because of the sorry state of Soviet agriculture. Seventy years after the Revolution (when Russia was an agricultural exporter) the Soviet Union cannot provide its people with "reasonable dietary norms," he said.

Foreign policy can be changed by fiat. Mr. Gorbachev's foreign well-wishers should understand the difference between what he can do at home and what he can do abroad. The discussion one sometimes hears in the United States about whether Washington should "help" him often risks fantasy. It certainly is beside the point, given the scale of the Soviet Union's domestic challenge.

On the other hand, the international situation can be changed dramatically for the better, and the Western powers currently are doing less than the Soviet Union to accomplish this.

In foreign affairs, Mr. Gorbachev has moved decisively on arms control in Europe and to reduce medium-range nuclear missile deployment. He has ordered the army out of Afghanistan — without pretending that it has been anything other than a big and bloody failure of Soviet policy making.

The Soviets are moving to settle the Angolan war. Mr. Gorbachev has told his Ethiopian clients that a political settlement is necessary in Ethiopia's war with Eritrean rebels — a settlement that will give the Eritreans a "just solution."

Mr. Gorbachev has told his military that "sufficiency" is now the rule. It is now known that two years ago (in May 1986) he ruled that the Brezhnevian "strategy by which the Soviet Union must be stronger than any potential coalition opposing it" was contrary to the national interest.

He acknowledged that a policy of matching any possible coalition, such as the military may like it, is self-defeating in that it provokes each individual rival to attempt to match, if not surpass, Soviet strength in an endless process that settles nothing.

There is in all of this a quality of magisterial common sense, previously wholly absent from Soviet policy, and rare anywhere. It makes urgent common sense for the West to respond to this outbreak of sensibility while it lasts — and pray that it will last. These intrinsically stupid, futile and tragic African wars must end. Something must be settled in the Middle East to stop the downward spiral of events there.

Behind Mr. Gorbachev's actions is a reassessment of where the Soviet Union stands in history. Stalin said that war with the capitalists was inevitable. Nikita Khrushchev and Leonid Brezhnev said it would be won by way of the so-called liberation struggles of the Third World. Mr. Gorbachev recognizes that the real struggle for the Soviet Union is simply to survive as a serious nation.

International Herald Tribune. Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

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International Herald Tribune. Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

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Give the IMF 'Gnomes' a Go at Moscow

By Ole Bernt Henriksen

COPENHAGEN — One great advantage to the initiation of glasnost in the Soviet Union seems to be that one can now address the problems of that country quite frankly, without giving offense.

Mikhail Gorbachev has announced extensive changes in the fabric of Soviet society. His prospects of success, and even survival, depend on his ability to produce quick results. Since, it seems, most people in the West would dearly love Mr. Gorbachev to succeed, it is being suggested that the West devise ways to assist the Soviet leader.

The most common suggestion is that he should be given, or lent, facilities to fill the shelves of his shops with high-quality Western goods.

But filling shelves with Western merchandise is no remedy for the ills that have plagued the Soviet Union for years. Despite great natural riches, that unfortunate country has consistently proved incapable of feeding its people and of manufacturing anything but military and space hardware.

The reason might be that Russians are bad workers with no industrial traditions. But Russian emigrants have prospered in other lands, and before the Revolution there was steady economic progress. Since the Russians have contrived to build the most inefficient economic system ever imposed on any civilized nation, the only remedy would seem to be to eliminate that system at their earliest convenience.

The writer is a Conservative member of the Danish parliament.

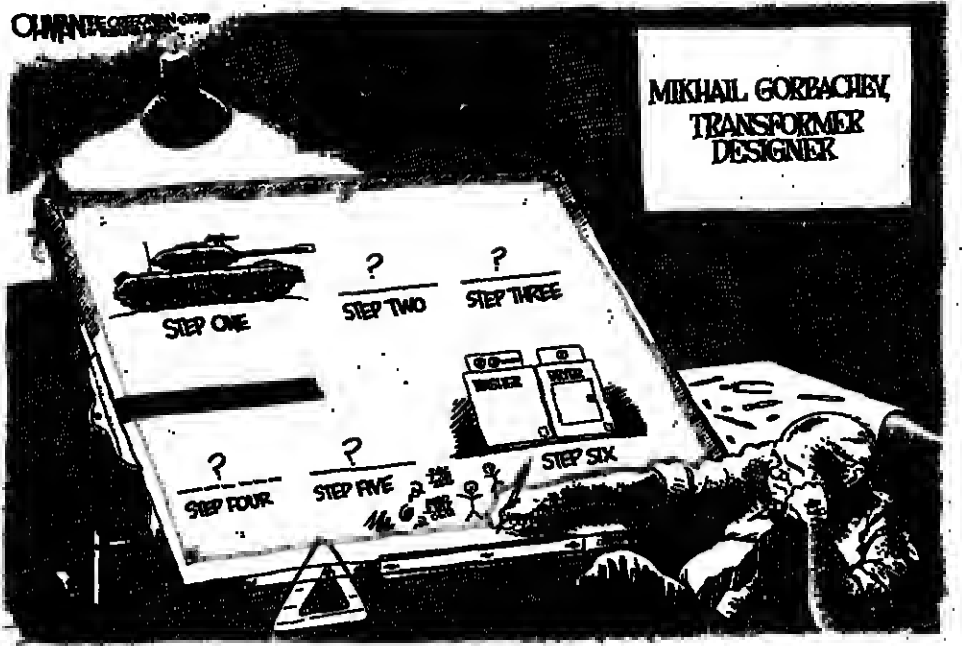
But how to go about it? Speaking frankly, what is probably needed is for the "gnomes" of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to descend upon the Soviet Union and do what they are wont to do to mismanaged economies in Latin America.

The ruble should be devalued and left to float against other currencies. All subsidies, including the subsidy for bread, should be immediately done away with, and wages should be frozen for a prolonged period.

Factories should be sold off, and the hopelessly uneconomical ones allowed to perish. The viable factories should be permitted to buy and sell as they saw fit, and to retain all foreign earnings. The same would apply to agriculture ("All soil to the peasants!").

After that cure, which need not take all that long, there would be grain, raw materials and energy available for export, and the gnomes might recommend an injection of foreign capital in the form of loans — say, \$50 billion, a fourth of which could go to self-stocking, because the Soviets, if they are supposed to work, must have some carrots after the stick.

The depreciated ruble and the wage freeze should prevent a run on the shelves, and the surviving factories would try to compete, having greatly mended their ways. This might take a



Contradictions Along the Road Toward Reform

By Silvia Brucan

THE recent Communist Party conference in Moscow revealed a contradictory development: There was open criticism and a vivid display of party democracy; yet the key change in the political system was rushed through the conference without serious debate — a method we thought belonged to the past.

It happened because reform is finally focusing on the core of the system — the party itself. It has become increasingly clear that so long as the party bureaucracy remains untouched, no significant headway is possible.

After this is a long-term process. Meanwhile, any radical transformation will require another "revolution from above." Thus, the conference approved the idea of giving the party leader the additional post of president, with extraordinary executive powers over legislation and over key issues of foreign policy, defense and so on.

Clearly, this is an extraordinary solution for extraordinary times. It cannot be a model for the broader political system of a socialist society.

Yet this approach seems not to have been viewed as an exception. The conference decided that the party leader at each level should be nominated automatically to head the local soviet. This presents us with a sweeping top-to-bottom merger of party and state leadership.

There was no discussion of this in the Soviet media. But the leading economist Leonid Abalkin pointed out that the automatic election of party leaders as heads of soviets runs against Mr. Gorbachev's call for multi-candidate votes.

All these protests highlight the role that navies play in the nuclear arms race. More than 16,000 nuclear weapons — almost one-third of the world total — are afloat in the U.S., Soviet, French, British and Chinese navies.

International Herald Tribune.

The 'Nuclear Allergy' Is Still Spreading

By Michael Ross

HAMBURG — Consider this: A longtime U.S. ally, trying to extract itself from the nuclear arms race, declares its country "nuclear free" and bans naval vessels bearing nuclear weapons from its harbors.

Its harbors are less frequent amid ongoing debate over whether the anti-nuclear law applies to harbors.

Japanese policies that explicitly forbid bringing nuclear weapons into the nation's harbors are widely thought to be violated by the U.S. navy. A navy plan to make Yokosuka the home port of two warships equipped with nuclear-armed Tomahawk sea-launched cruise

The writer coordinates the Nuclear Free Seas Campaign of Greenpeace, the environmental organization.

missiles has embarrassed the government and led to new protests.

In April, the government of Denmark told when the parliament moved to enforce a 30-year-old policy barring nuclear weapons from its land and waters in peacetime.

Following an inconclusive election, a "compromise" was found allowing port calls to resume. But the issue remains volatile.

In May, the Philippine Senate passed legislation that would ban nuclear weapons from its territory, which includes the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay.

1888: Sheridan Dies

NEW YORK — General Philip Sheridan expired painlessly and semi-consciously on Sunday evening (Aug. 5) as ten o'clock was being struck by the timepieces of Nauquit, on the Massachusetts coast, where he was his summer residence in a few moments afterwards, in accordance with an old Puritan custom, the church bells tolled his age. Then the townspeople knew that the General of the army was dead.

The news was instantly telegraphed and late as the hour was the bells tolled as in olden time all over New England. "As a soldier," Ulysses S. Grant once said, "there is no man living greater than Sheridan. I rank him with Napoleon and Frederick and the great commanders in history."

1913: Mutiny in Canton

HONG-KONG — Canton's joy at what was believed yesterday to be the collapse of the Chinese rebellion was short-lived, as to-day (Aug. 5) a

Let Them Now Wage Holy Peace

By A. M. Rosenzweig

NEW YORK — The leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization will meet soon in an important crisis convocation. But once again the meeting will be on the wrong topic. Still absent from the agenda will be the single most important subject confronting the Palestinians.

The PLO's highest council will meet to try to deal with the startling challenge presented to them so elegantly by King Hussein of Jordan. The king says he is turning over entire responsibility for dealing with Israel to the PLO and, with sweeping theatrical bow, invites them to go ahead and do it on their own — go ahead and let's see you try, dear brother!

The king will return to the palace one day. He has too much at stake, such things as his life and crown, and the future of his largely Palestinian state, which the PLO firmly intends to rule one day.

But right now Hussein has handed the PLO the real problem of how to substitute for the West Bank civil services paid for and administered by Jordan. The Israelis were happy to have Jordan run the West Bank; but rearmament that provided essential services such as banking and education. They are unlikely to invite the PLO. So some way or another they will be the steps to be taken for the continuation of the long PLO fight against Israel. But will anyone suggest anything about the known steps that could be taken to bring about peace with Israel? One person, the Palestinians will not be able to evade this question forever, for a simple reason. In the end, it will be Israel, not Americans or Russians or Saudis, who can make the decisions that can fulfill any Palestinian aspirations — how much territory to give up for peace, at what rate and under what conditions.

And the PLO understands full well the great obstacle to Israel: giving up anything or making any arrangement, despite the yearnings of its own people for a taste of peace at last. It is the conviction of so many Israelis that the PLO will never give up its sworn goal of wiping out Israel entirely.

The PLO has consistently refused to take so obvious steps that could begin to persuade Israelis that agreements with the PLO are not a contract for Israeli suicide.

The PLO refuses to alter its own covenant, which calls for unending war against Israel by all methods until the destruction of the Israeli state. Foreign sympathizers of the Palestinians keep saying well, you know, the PLO doesn't really mean it anymore.

And wouldn't all that be terribly difficult right now, when Palestinians of the uprising are so hot against Israel? It would be to invite and to bid, mean and women of the uprising say clearly that their final goal is to rule over all of Palestine, including and particularly what is now Israel.

For the sake of Palestinians, their friends abroad should tell them it is not too much of a price for the PLO, if it really wants an agreement with Israel, to begin by rewriting the charter that screams for the death of Israel.

Palestinians should be urged to tell their people, plainly and repeatedly, that the time for holy war is over and the time to wage holy peace is at hand.

To persuade Israelis, the PLO must also fully accept the United Nations resolutions that reaffirm the existence and security of Israel as well as Palestinian rights.

And then, with Palestinian support, the United Nations should rescind its vicious resolution of 1975 equating Zionism, with racism and denouncing it as a threat to world peace.

Vertical advertisements on the right edge of the page, including 'Chemical Weapons', 'China Sat', 'AIDS Campaign in Bremen', 'COLONY CLUB - Night', 'ASHANA', 'LA CHEVAUCHE', 'PRINER-MADELE', 'KITTY O'SHEA'S', 'JOHN JAMESON', 'INDRA AND VISHU', and 'DIAPARON'.

Chemical Weapons: New Fear After Gulf War, Use May Spread

By Bernard E. Trainor New York Times Service WASHINGTON — U.S. military officials say Iraq's routine use of chemical weapons against Iran in its eight-year war could encourage the common use of poison gas in future wars between Third World nations.

It is a poor man's way to wage war, a Pentagon official said. The fact that there has been only limited negative world reaction

NEWS ANALYSIS over the use of chemicals in the war, the first widespread use since World War I, may be seen as tacit repudiation of an international agreement outlawing chemical warfare, the official said.

On Monday, an independent team of experts appointed by the United Nations issued a report accusing Iraq of using chemical weapons on an "intense and frequent" scale against Iran in the Gulf War. Iraq accused Iran of two major attacks this week in which, it said, 2,700 people were wounded.

Iraq first began extensive use of chemical warfare in 1983, when its army was on the defensive and having difficulty stopping human-wave attacks by Iran's Revolutionary Guards. "At first, it was an act of desperation," a U.S. general said. "But as the war progressed, the Iraqis incorporated the use of chemicals in their artillery planning as a standard practice."

The general said the Iraqis, when defending against an Iranian attack, used persistent chemical agents, usually mustard gas, so the effects would linger and contaminate the areas through which the Iraqis were attacking.

Later, when they themselves were on the offensive, the Iraqis systematically used dissipating chemicals against Iranian command posts, artillery and supply points to kill and disable, but to leave the targets free of chemicals by the time attacking Iraqi troops reached them. In most cases, both defensively and offensively, the Iraqis used artillery barrages to release the chemicals.

Iraqi chemical attacks brought international criticism this year when the Iraqi Air Force bombed the Iraqi town of Halabja in Iraq's Kurdistan with mustard gas after it either the Allies or the Central



In Tehran, Iraqi prisoners of war holding emotional reunions with relatives. An Iranian military official said the visits are held regularly.

had fallen to the Iraqis. Thousands of civilian Kurds were reportedly killed in the attack. But for the most part there has been no widespread public protest over Iraq's chemical warfare.

Since the bombing of Halabja, Iraq has used chemicals extensively in its offensives around Faw, Basra and Majnoon, and in attacks along the central front after the recent Iranian agreement to accept a UN call for a cease-fire.

Iran, too, has used chemical weapons, but not as frequently nor as extensively as the Iraqis. Each side blames the other for starting their use. Figures for total casualties from chemical weapons in the war have not been issued.

Experts say any nation capable of producing chemical fertilizers can manufacture some form of poison gas, which means most armies in the world can have chemical weapons if their governments decide to produce them. The chemicals can burn, blind and suffocate those in their path.

Chemical warfare made its appearance in the World War I as a means of breaking the military stalemate on the Western Front. Thousands of casualties were suffered by both sides in the war as the results of its use, but it did not result in a decisive breakthrough, either the Allies or the Central

Powers. After the war, the use of chemical weapons, but not their possession, was outlawed by signers of the 1925 Geneva Protocol.

Both Axis and Allied armies in World War II maintained extensive chemical arsenals for contingency purposes. But neither side used them, even in the most desperate battles.

This gave rise to a widespread belief that practical considerations as well as international agreement precluded use of chemical weapons in a war. It was believed that if both sides were locked in battle, each would be deterred from resorting to chemical weapons because of fear that the other would respond in kind.

Until the Iran-Iraq war, this belief strongly influenced U.S. military thinking on chemical warfare. Despite the fact that Soviet military doctrine incorporated chemicals in its operational planning, few U.S. military officers believed the

Soviets would fire such weapons in a war with the West as long as the NATO alliance maintained a credible chemical deterrent. War games tended to confirm this belief.

U.S. officers still say they doubt if the Soviets would use chemical weapons unless a war escalated to a nuclear level and got completely out of hand. The magnitude of the implications of chemical use by the superpowers is a deterrent itself, some say.

It is in the Third World that U.S. military authorities see the greatest danger of the spread of chemical warfare. They point out that there is a wide imbalance in chemical arsenals around the world.

"The temptation to use chemicals to quickly get the upper hand in a regional war will be hard to resist for the side that feels it has the chemical edge," a senior officer said. He also said the mutual deterrent theory did not hold true in the Iran-Iraq war and questioned its

validity. "People don't refrain from using machine guns just because the other side also has machine guns," he said.

Of greater concern than the battlefield use of chemical weapons is the use of long-range missiles with chemical warheads against civilian population centers.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar did not spell out his proposals for reporters and said he has not yet received a formal response from Iraq.

Diplomatic sources said Baghdad is not enthusiastic about the UN proposal, but stopped short of rejecting it outright.

Iraq Is Wary of UN Proposal Pérez de Cuéllar's Compromise Draws Cool Response

The Associated Press UNITED NATIONS, New York — A compromise solution to the Gulf War proposed by the UN secretary-general calls for Iraq and Iran to simultaneously stop fighting and begin peace talks, but sources say Iraq is cool to the idea.

Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar has been trying to resolve a standoff between the two nations over the timing of a truce and the start of cease-fire talks in their 8-year war.

The issue of face-to-face talks between Iraq and Iran has complicated the implementation of a truce and a UN peace plan. Iraq demands that direct talks be held before a cease-fire starts, and Iran says talks can begin only after a truce.

Diplomatic sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has proposed to both sides that he simultaneously announce a cease-fire date and invite the nations to hold direct talks on a comprehensive peace treaty.

The sources said the talks and a truce could begin the same day, perhaps within a week if both sides agree.

Iraq also has asked that the five permanent members of the UN Security Council guarantee the truce and other elements of a peace plan. The five — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Britain and France — are considering the issue, the sources said.

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Diplomatic sources said Baghdad is not enthusiastic about the UN proposal, but stopped short of rejecting it outright.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said Iran's response, although not formal, has been "constructive."

"Unfortunately," he added, "from the Iraqi side, I have not received the comments which I have asked for."

In fighting Friday, Iranian bombers attacked Iraqi troop positions along the southern war front near Khuzestan Province, the Tehran radio reported. Iraq also repeated its denial of Iranian reports that it launched chemical weapons attacks over the past two days along the northern war front.

U.S. Pressures Iraq Robert Fear of The New York Times reported earlier from Washington.

The United States is pressing Iraq to observe a cease-fire, but U.S. officials say their influence is limited.

American policy is widely seen to have favored Iraq over Iran in the last few years, but a State Department official said Thursday:

"It's a mistake to suggest that we have a tremendous amount of influence on Iraq. We can't persuade the Iraqis of anything they are not absolutely convinced is in their own national interest."

Iraq's acting foreign minister, Saadoun Hammadi, and Iraqi diplomats in Washington said they would resist American pressure and suspected that the United States was trying to end the war quickly so it could gain influence inside Iran.

"We will not succumb to any pressure from any direction," Mr. Hammadi said, "whether from a small or a big power, from outside or inside the Security Council, from the five big powers or others."

Speaking in an interview broadcast on the Baghdad radio this week, he recalled the Iran-contra affair and said the United States is still interested in gaining influence with Iran, particularly after the end of the war or after the death of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the supreme Iranian leader.

American officials said Thursday that they had conveyed their concern directly to Iraqi officials at the United Nations and elsewhere, but could not speak directly to Iranian officials because such contacts are forbidden by current American policy.

Christine M. Helms, a Middle East scholar who has written extensively about Iraq, said Baghdad wanted face-to-face negotiations because such talks "would signal Iran's recognition of the legitimacy of the Iraqi government" of President Saddam Hussein. "Until now," she said, "Iran has called for the overthrow of that government."

PRETORIA — A leopard that strayed from the wild into the South African capital terrorized passers-by until it was cornered in an apartment complex. Police shot and killed the animal with 53 bullets.

PRETORIA — A leopard that strayed from the wild into the South African capital terrorized passers-by until it was cornered in an apartment complex. Police shot and killed the animal with 53 bullets.

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China Satellite Carries Equipment for Bonn

Western diplomats said the launch, the second with foreign research equipment aboard, was an advance for Beijing's commercial launching program. China has been trying to speed development of its commercial satellite launching service since the U.S. space shuttle Challenger exploded in 1986 and problems arose with the European space program.

China wants to put into orbit by late 1989 a U.S.-built Westar-6 satellite retrieved from an unsuccessful launch in the United States. State television said representatives from companies in France, Sweden, West Germany and the United States watched the launch.

An official of Great Wall Industry Corp., the state-run company that launches China's satellites, said recently that the satellite would be retrieved eight days after the launch.

AIDS Campaign in Bremen

BREMEN, West Germany — This city will distribute condoms to foreign sailors to help prevent the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome.

Dining Out

COLONY CLUB - Night Club Next to Palm Beach Casino. RAFFAÏN & HONORINE. LA PETITE CHAISE. ASHANA. LA CHEVAUCHEE. PRUNIER-MADELEINE. KITTY O'SHEA'S PUB. LE PRESSBOURG. LA TRUFFE BLANCHE - KOSHER. INDR A AND VISHNOU. GOLDENBERG WAGRAM. KERVANSARAY. DIAPASON.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 5th August 1988. Table with columns for fund names, symbols, and prices.

ARTS / LEISURE

Berggruen Collection: Art of the Highest Order

GENEVA — There comes a time in a dealer's life when he starts wondering what the art game has been playing so long is all about...

SOURIN MELIKIAN

birthday by lending "The Berggruen Collection" to the Musée d'Art et d'Histoire through Oct. 30 — the result is gripping. Some 40 years of dealing, of which more than 30 were spent in Paris, give the best training and yield some convenient opportunities for getting the greatest. They make one acutely aware of the pitfall that the greatest collectors often have difficulty avoiding: ending up with too much dispensable art in the name of historical curiosity or simply to fill in gaps.

"As a dealer," Berggruen said this week, "I have seen so many great collections that nonetheless had their ups and downs, with rubbish hanging next to marvelous things, that it made me wonder whether it was possible to build up a collection in which none but the highest quality would be admitted."

Berggruen demonstrated that it was possible. Walking through the four rooms, and a few cabinets plunged in semiobscurity to protect the drawings, one is struck by the tenacity of the show. Not only does the collector keep to his brief — stick to the highest order — but, more importantly, there is nothing repetitive. Each of the hundred European works makes a point in marking out the itinerary that took Western art from the analytical perception of light in figurative representation to the dissolution of form into

abstraction. Six pieces of primitive art remind the visitor that outside influence had its part in the process. If a date can at all be set for the beginning of a trend that was at first very slow and then accelerated to torrential speed, the years 1884-85 appear to have been crucial. In the fall of 1884, Georges Seurat embarked on dozens of small studies on panel, of which the outcome was to be the famous "Un Dimanche après-midi à l'île de la Grande Jatte," now in the Chicago Art Institute. A study for the section in the middle distance left, which Berggruen acquired in 1985 at the Florence Gould sale at Sotheby's in New York, is a juxtaposition of color blobs. One has to peer at the sketch to make out three tiny human silhouettes. Only the tree trunks lend themselves to instant identification.

On another sketch of 1884-85, Seurat went one step further toward abstraction. Here any sense of perspective and depth is gone. The balance of the composition depends on the distribution of color, hardly on the subject matter — very little of the figural legacy remains, apart from a single figure and a tree at right. All that led to pictures that in their finished state were less advanced. Berggruen had the good fortune to find a replica, made by Seurat for himself, of the large "Les Poseuses" now in the Barnes Foundation in Pennsylvania. It is remarkable, but it lacks the mysterious evocative power of the shadowy drawings in crayon, of which the show has some unforgettable examples, or the poetic freedom of the landscape studies.

The other master who played a key part in the disintegration of form through light analysis is Cézanne. Here the advantage of being a dealer shows in Berggruen's finds. Few private buyers would have come across his "Montagne Sainte-Victoire," one of the most beautiful in composition and color balance in the series. This was acquired from the Greek shipping magnate George A. Embricos in 1982, a year when business was not too good for tanker fleet owners. Embricos is known to have parted with at least three important paintings at this period.

Colored patches done in short parallel streaks take the "Montagne Sainte-Victoire" far beyond Impressionism. The advent of Cubism can already be sensed. Cézanne did not get there to a straight line. By 1893-94, he still indulged in such traditionalist work as "Jug and Fruit," one of the greatest 19th

century still lifes, carefully composed and delineated. Only the wall, all in splashes of pale color, points to the future. Later still, probably in 1899, Cézanne did a portrait of a "Girl with a Doll" in the grandest manner of French portrait painting, combining realism with psychological subtlety. Done in grays and blues well suited to the sadness emanating from the monumental silhouette, the picture is the tail end of a tradition that started with the brothers Le Nain in the 17th century.

While this is one of the masterpieces of French art on the eve of its jump into modernity, it falls outside the mainstream Berggruen oeuvre. It is a typical Berggruen picture, acquired in 1976 from Walter P. Chrysler Jr. An ordinary buyer would have had neither the opportunity nor the courage to seize it; it takes experience to buy art outside the beaten path without tripping.

If 1899 really is the year when that portrait was done, it took Cézanne less than five years to make the transition to the modern age. Another portrait of a "Young Girl With a Doll," with almost geometrical blotches of color all over the background and on the apron, is like a prelude to Cubism. This, too, is an Embricos picture, bought in 1983.

From that portrait it is a straight path to Braque and Picasso. It is in Berggruen's choice of these two painters' work that the restraint of his taste comes out most. He stayed away from strident colors and facile expressionism. There is a small group of geometrical still lifes painted in 1911-13. With their light, well-structured linear composition, they come as close to music as the visual ever can. One can see the connection with Paul Klee, whom Berggruen loves so much that, having given away 90 of the artist's best works to the Metropolitan Museum in 1984, he has managed to buy seven others since then.

Perhaps the most astonishing feature about the collection is his twin ability to seek out the most deeply classical heritage and the most advanced expressions of modernity in the same masters. Picasso's "Head of a Young Man" of 1906 ultimately harks back to Quattrocento portrait painting, while his portrait of Braque is a tragic face seen in the broken mirror of 20th century perception — this is form coming apart right under our eyes.

As one walks over from the small Matisses, chosen for their linear rhythm even more than for the color that catches most people's eyes, to the equally linear Giacometti bronzes, one is struck by the consistency of the perception, a combination of silent musicality, restrained drama and introspective quality maintained to a crumbling world.

Berggruen's favorite Giacometti is "City Square." He says it sums up the essence of what the artist, whom he knew well, was striving to express, "the lonely man in the city running about the streets, seeing no one," disintegration of society conveyed through disintegrating forms. It is easy to see why he loves it so much. It combines the tragic and the spoofy, perfection for a man with a quietly devastating sense of irony tempered by eagerness for friendship — the antithetical qualities that define the loneliness on the edge of society of those who came from elsewhere.



One of Seurat's shadowy crayon drawings, "The Lady in Black," from Heinz Berggruen's collection.

Alice in a Weird Wonderland

By Caryn James

New York Times Service

OF all the ways to adapt "Alice in Wonderland," the most perverse, it seems, would be to peel back its genteel Victorian veneer. Without the story's decorum and fairy-tale disguises, the latter would seem dangerously mad, the Caterpillar would be a seductive snake, all of Wonderland would be haunted rather than fantastic.

That is precisely what Jan Svankmajer, a Czechoslovak animator, has done in "Alice," and though he strips away all sweetness and light, he does not violate Lewis Carroll's story. Instead, he combines live action with toy figures filmed in remarkably fluid stop-motion and creates an eerie world of magical objects.

Brightly alluring on the surface, these rabbits, jam jars and dollhouses are sinister inside. The rabbit eats his own sawdust stuffing, the jam is full of tacks and the dollhouse becomes Alice's prison, as Svankmajer's extraordinary film explores the story's dark undercurrents.

Svankmajer moves from one surreal profusion of images to another. His Alice sits in a cluttered playroom next to a small china doll that is her exact double; suddenly a stuffed rabbit kicks its way out of a glass exhibit case, puts on a red coat and escapes to Wonderland through the drawer of an old wooden writing desk.

The White Rabbit moves so smoothly, we instantly forget he is an animated toy. But Svankmajer never lets us forget we are watching a film in which an actress plays Alice telling a story. Near the start, she faces the camera and says, "Alice thought to herself, 'Now you will see a film.'"

She goes on to speak all the characters' voices, and the camera returns time and again to a close-up of her lips reciting. Her own self-conscious narrator, Alice acts out her story. Following the rabbit into the drawer, she falls down what resembles an elevator shaft, passing shelves filled with objects — like a cup filled with the skulls of baby birds.

These things will reappear in Wonderland, which is a series of cramped rooms, suddenly opening onto a barren field where a painted stage backdrop bides more cramped rooms. In this toyland, Kristyna Kohoutova, as Alice, is the only living creature, which adds

to its eeriness. When she drinks a bottle of ink, the live Alice suddenly shrinks and becomes her animated-doll double. She eats a tart grows and is the live actress again.

With its extreme close-ups, its constant motion and its smooth animation, the film is so visually active that it distracts us from a heavy-handed fact — this is a world of symbols come alive. In a room where Alice finds the darling basket from home, socks fill with sawdust and crawl through round holes to the floor. They look like socks come to life. One sock picks up a pair of eyes and becomes the caterpillar.

Another minor flaw in "Alice" is partly a problem of translation. During the repeated close-ups of Alice's mouth, her voice is conspicuously dubbed into English. The disjunction of lips and voice jolts us out of its fictive world.

Svankmajer, who has made short animated films for over 20 years but never before done a full-length feature, has called "Alice" a series of "dialogues with childhood, or expeditions into his landscape." One theater showing "Alice" suggests it is "not appropriate for young children." Both are right. "Alice," as it uncovers the fears that animate dreams and nightmares, is definitely a film for adults.

Authors Finding Best-Selling Life After Death

By Edwin McDowell

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Placing greater emphasis than ever on their more profitable older books, U.S. publishers are reissuing or introducing the works of dead authors with greater regularity.

Just now, for example, summer and fall catalogs are heralding books by T.S. Eliot, Albert Schweitzer, C.S. Lewis and J.R.R. Tolkien, all of whom have been dead between 15 and 25 years.

And "The Hero With a Thousand Faces," a Joseph Campbell book about mythology that Princeton University Press published in 1949, is No. 6 on the current New York Times best-seller list for non-fiction paperbacks.

Within a few years, the Warner Books catalogue will trumpet the sequel to Margaret Mitchell's "Gone With the Wind," which on the basis of two completed chapters has already earned almost \$10 million in domestic and foreign sales.

While publishers constantly need new books and authors, older, or "backlist," books account for well over half the annual revenues for many publishing companies. They are less costly to acquire than new books because the publisher already owns them, and by definition they have withstood the passage of time and changing literary fashion.

Whereas editorial, publicity and promotional costs can be quite high for new books, backlist titles often need only a periodic face-lift, to give them a more contemporary look.

Each month, Bantam Books repackages one of its more than 100 books by Louis L'Amour, who died in June. His death probably created a demand for an additional million copies of L'Amour books, a Bantam official said.

Vintage is repackaging all seven novels by Raymond Chandler, who died in 1959. "Almost 30 years after his death, his estate is earning the kind of money every year that most writers would be happy to earn at the top of their career," said Ed Victor, a literary agent who represents the Chandler estate.

Harcourt Brace Jovanovich is repackaging its nine backlist books by T.S. Eliot, but to celebrate the centenary of Eliot's birth next month and to coincide with the publication next month of the first volume of "The Letters of T.S. Eliot."

Almost any anniversary is grist for the backlist mill. The year 1984 had no sooner been welcomed in than the paperback reprint of George Orwell's ominous novel by that title climbed to the top of the New York Times best-seller list — 35 years after its original publication.

The 50th anniversary in 1982 of Erskine Caldwell's "Tobacco Road" generated enormous publicity for book and author — and generated huge additional sales.

Two publishers are even now readying to cash in next month on the 50th anniversary of the fantasy tale an Oxford don wrote to amuse his own children — Tolkien's "The Hobbit" — Houghton Mifflin, which published "The Hobbit" in 1938, will soon bring out "The Annotated Hobbit."

It will also reissue a biography of the author and the third volume of the History of Middle-earth series. Finally, it will publish a four-volume set of "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings" with new jackets in the cloth edition and new covers in the paperback edition.

Ballantine Books, which published "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings" trilogy in paperback in 1965, is also planning commemorative editions with new covers. In addition, it will publish the first mass-market paperback edition of "Unfinished Tales," edited by Tolkien's son, Christopher, and will reissue four other works by Tolkien, a professor of Anglo-Saxon literature at Oxford from 1925 to 1959.

In recent years motion pictures and television have made best-sellers of adaptations of novels, including "The Hobbit" and "The Lord of the Rings."

Louis L'Amour's death in June has probably created a demand for an additional million copies of his books, says his publisher.

cluding novels by D.H. Lawrence and Evelyn Waugh. Little, Brown recently reissued Waugh's 1934 novel, "A Handful of Dust," to coincide with a movie based on the book. And it is the recent public television series of Bill Moyers interviews with Joseph Campbell, who died last fall, that put "The Hero With a Thousand Faces" on the current best-seller list — and vaulted "The Power of Myth," the Doubleday book based on that series, to its current No. 1 position.

"One of the best ways for an author to enrich his or her literary estate, and a publisher's coffers, is to create a series of books with a memorable character, like Edgar Rice Burroughs's Tarzan, Eric Stanley Gardner's Perry Mason or Agatha Christie's Hercule Poirot."

But what about dead authors whose books are popular yet whose output was comparatively scanty? Even there, imaginative publishers and literary estates, as in the case of the Margaret Mitchell estate, have found ways to keep the royalties rolling on.

Bantam Books arranged with the estate of Rex Stout for Robert Goldsborough to continue Stout's fictional detective, Nero Wolfe; the third of those books, "The Blooded Ivy," has just been published.

But the more common way is for houses to publish a dead author's previously unpublished material. ("A Place for Revelation," the forthcoming volume by Albert Schweitzer, includes 12 sermons on the ethics of life never published in English), or to publish articles that had been published in journals and magazines.

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Fear and Glitter In the Gem Hall

By Martha Sherrill Dailey

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It is flawless. You would not want to touch it. Fear of smudging. Fear of dropping. Fear of being shot by one of the two security guards standing by. It is 407.48 carats, the largest fancy-colored diamond in the world, and it is for sale.

"Could you just turn it around so we can get the glitter?" asks a photographer focusing on the egg-sized yellow stone, called "The Incomparable." Across the Gem Hall, cat's eyes brood in their dark cases. The pink De Young diamond and the blue Hope appear green with envy.

The newly cut diamond, on temporary loan at the Natural History Museum, rests in the gilded palm of John Sampson White, the curator of gems. He holds it carefully while pictures are taken. His eyes never stray from the stone's sharp reflections.

White's fixation is probably more out of fear (smudging, dropping, bullets) than fascination. He prefers tourmalines. Asked why diamonds are such a thrill, he has a quick answer. "It's all hype. The world accepts that the diamond is the stone of choice for engagement rings. It's advertising, really, more than anything else. There are plenty

of other gems which come in a more beautiful range of colors. "It would have pleased many people if it had remained uncut," he says of the stone, which came on the market in 1984 as an 890-carat diamond in the rough. Its origins are unknown, but most likely African — since that's where most large yellow diamonds are unearthed. After it was purchased for an undisclosed amount by the diamond merchants Louis Glick, Marvin Samuels and the Zale Corp., the rough diamond was exhibited temporarily at the Natural History Museum, then as the "fourth-largest rough gem diamond."

It took three years to cut. Now the yellow sapphire is the second-largest flawless diamond in the world — the largest, the 530.2-carat Cullinan, sits in the Tower of London. "The Incomparable" will remain here until Sept. 8 in a green-velvet-lined vault.

"At one time it was thought to look sky," White says of velvet. Someday he hopes the Smithsonian's diamonds — "the best publicly displayed collection in the world" — might rest on something like the milky vellum used at the Geological Museum in London. It's less hokey.

Calmly sitting on its pedestal to the glowing green vault, "The Incomparable" is surrounded by the byproducts of its cutting. A chunk of its old, rough self lies at its feet, along with 14 smaller yellow diamonds (1.33 to 15.66 carats) scattered like marbles. This visitor might get as many as 10,000 viewers a day during its stay, according to Tom Harney, a Smithsonian spokesman.

All this attention, the crowds breathing on the glass — could that affect the market value of the diamond? "That's really hard to answer. But it can't hurt," says White.

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Vertical sidebar containing various financial and market data including Crows Rates, Forward Rates, Key Money Rates, and Exchange Rates.

ECONOMIC SCENE

The Day of Reckoning: Vision of Coming Disaster

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A presidential election year is always a time for peering into the future, and everybody is doing it. Despite the current surge of the economy, highlighted by this week's jump in the leading indicators, the longer-term prophecies are, on the whole, gloomy. One major worry is that continuing federal budget deficits will undermine the economic growth.

In a forthcoming book, "Day of Reckoning: The Consequences of American Economic Policy Under Reagan and After," Benjamin M. Friedman, a Harvard professor, says: "Without a society that ultimately loses its vibrancy, its dynamic sense of progress, its capacity to accommodate the aims and objectives of diverse groups within the population, its ability to offer such remarkable social mobility and individual opportunity. Without a strong and competitive economy, America as a nation will watch others take its place in the world order."

In the current environment, good news arouses anxieties about bad news to follow.

Toyota, Motorola In Talks

Consider Link in Automotive Chips

TOKYO — Toyota Motor Corp., Japan's biggest automaker, and Motorola Inc. are discussing a link in the field of semiconductors for automotive use, a Toyota spokesman said Friday.

This has been one of the most recalcitrant sectors to date — they've been stonewalling the United States," said Peter Wolf, senior analyst at Prudential-Bache Securities (Japan) Ltd.

Motorola would produce the chips and Toyota would use them as electronic parts in its own cars, the report said.



The New York Times/David Laubs



The New York Times/David Laubs

Parched Fields, Blooming Markets

Futures Trading Climbs as Drought Nurtures Volatility

By Julia Flynn Siler
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — In this city, where much of the U.S. supply of corn, soybeans and wheat is exchanged, the crowds packing the trading pits are just one sign of how the current U.S. drought has brought about a resurgence of the grain markets.

Trading volume in corn futures leaped 63 percent in the second quarter from the first quarter. Volume in soybean futures climbed 48 percent, and trading in futures on soybean options soared by 170 percent.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for various currencies (Ausschulden, Brüssel, London, etc.) and their respective rates.

Other Dollar Values

Table with columns for various dollar values (Currency, Per \$, etc.) and their respective rates.

Forward Rates

Table with columns for various forward rates (Currency, 30-day, 60-day, 90-day, etc.) and their respective rates.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for various interest rates (Eurocurrency Deposits, etc.) and their respective rates.

Key Money Rates

Table with columns for various key money rates (Discount rate, Call money, etc.) and their respective rates.

Asian Dollar Deposits

Table with columns for various Asian dollar deposits (1 month, 3 months, etc.) and their respective rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for various U.S. money market funds (Merrill Lynch Ready Assets, etc.) and their respective rates.

Argentine Plan Raises Doubts at Home but Encourages Aid From Abroad

BUENOS AIRES — Argentines are reacting with doubt and criticism to the government's latest effort to stabilize the economy.

It needs the IMF money — and an additional \$1.5 billion in fresh money from private banks — to cover this year's interest on its \$35 billion foreign debt.

The nation needed to increase exports. The General Confederation of Labor, which represents virtually all of the organized work force and is affiliated with the opposition Peronist Party, said it was discussing whether to initiate a program of strikes and demonstrations against the plan.

U.S. Traders' Racketeering Indictment Is a First

By Kurt Eichenwald
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A federal grand jury has returned a racketeering indictment for the first time against a group of securities traders, charging six persons in a multimillion-dollar tax and securities fraud scheme.

The indictment charged that the defendants provided false and misleading information about the trading to the limited partners in Princeton-Newport.

Under such an arrangement, Princeton-Newport would have sold stock to another firm to realize a short-term tax loss, then bought it back, protecting the second firm from a loss.

Gold

Table with columns for various gold prices (Spot, 1 month, 3 months, etc.) and their respective rates.

Dollar Breaks Barriers as Economy Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar soared Friday, breaking several barriers and closing at its highest level in more than a year against the Deutsche mark, after the United States issued figures showing brisk gains in the number of Americans finding jobs in June and July.

The figures suggested robust U.S. economic expansion and future higher wage demands, implying that interest rates might be raised to dampen inflation.

The overall U.S. unemployment rate for July was 5.4 percent, up from 5.3 percent in June, but the report by the Labor Department showed a gain of 283,000 nonfarm jobs in July, higher than had been expected.

The dollar jumped through the 1.89 Deutsche mark level despite moderate central bank intervention. In New York it rose to 1.8945 DM at the close from 1.8798 on Thursday, extending sharp gains posted at the European close.

The dollar also rose to 133.65 yen from 132.97. The British pound dropped to \$1.6935 from \$1.7105. The dollar finished at 1.5800 Swiss francs, up from 1.5680, and

Table titled 'London Dollar Rates' with columns for various currencies (Cable, Deutsche mark, etc.) and their respective rates.

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CNN International advertisement with logo and contact information for CNN International Sales Limited.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Market Sales table with columns: NYSE adv. com. close, NYSE adv. vol. etc.

NYSE Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Friday's NYSE Closing logo and text: Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

NASDAQ Index table with columns: Composite, Industrials, Finance, Insurance, Utilities, Treas.

AMEX Most Actives table with columns: Vol., High, Low, Last, Chg.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table with columns: Class, Chg.

NYSE Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

Odd-Lot Trading In N.Y. table with columns: Buy, Sell, % of 1

Dow Jones Averages table with columns: High, Low, Last, Chg.

Standard & Poor's Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

NASDAQ Diary table with columns: Class, Prev., Chg.

AMEX Stock Index table with columns: High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices, columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. High, Low, Close, Chg.

N.Y. Stocks Slip on Jobs Data

NEW YORK — Stock prices slipped Friday in very quiet trading as employment data showing an increasingly strong economy reignited fears about inflation and higher interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 7.47 points Thursday, dropped an identical 7.47 on Friday to close at 2,119.13. For the week, the 30-stock index lost 9.6 points.

Declining issues outnumbered advancers by about a 3-2 margin. Volume fell to 113.4 million shares from 157.24 million traded Thursday.

The low volume was "one of the most striking things" about the market Friday, said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp.

Bread-market indexes also fell. The New York Stock Exchange index lost 0.46 to close at 153.09. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slipped 0.78 to 271.15.

Before the market opened Friday, the Labor Department reported that U.S. unemployment rose to 5.4 percent in July from 5.3 percent in June.

But it also reported a 283,000 rise in non-farm payroll jobs, which was slightly higher than expected. This, combined with revised figures for June showing a 532,000 increase in non-farm payrolls instead of the 346,000 rise origi-

nally reported, renewed concerns about the pace of America's economic growth.

The employment figures indicate "the economy is rumbolling along at a pretty good clip," said Mr. Gordon.

These numbers reignited some of the fears that inflation will get stronger and the Federal Reserve Board will have to tighten credit, leading to higher interest rates, Mr. Gordon said.

Jack Baker, head of equity block trading at Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., said the employment numbers could be interpreted as "a little inflationary after the adjustments of the prior month."

William Tritill, vice president-research at Rodman & Renshaw Inc. in Chicago, said the rise in unemployment "was not really that disturbing."

Market participants were more concerned, he said, about the continuing gains in manufacturing employment, which grew by 68,000 jobs in July. The report fed inflation fears, in part because it indicated a move toward full employment and an increasingly robust economy.

Niagara Mohawk Power was the most active NYSE-listed issue, off 1/4 to 45 1/2.

Duke Power followed, up 1/4 to 45 1/2. General Motors was third, ahead 1/4 to 78 1/2 in ex-dividend trading.

Prices edged lower in quiet trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.38 to close at 304.95.

Large table of stock prices, columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices, columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices, columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. High, Low, Close, Chg.

Large table of stock prices, columns: 12 Month High, Low, Stock, Div. Yld. PE, % Chg. High, Low, Close, Chg.

Various small advertisements and notices on the right margin.

هكذا من الأجر

Let Them Now Wage Holy Peace

Friday's NYSE Closing. Tables include the nationwide price up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

By A.M. Rosenthal. NEW YORK — The leaders of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) have announced that they will accept the terms of the Camp David accords...

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Wk High Low Close. Lists various stocks and their performance.

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Wk High Low Close. Lists various stocks and their performance.

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Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Wk High Low Close. Lists various stocks and their performance.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Clausen Says No BofA Payout in '88

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches. SAN FRANCISCO — BankAmerica Corp. will not restore a common stock dividend this year...

Whitbread Plans Sale Of U.S. Distilling Unit

LONDON — Whitbread & Co. said on Friday it had agreed to sell one of its U.S. subsidiaries, Fleischmann Distilling Co. to Glenmore Distillers Co. for \$104 million.

GM Plans 50% Cut in Number of Suppliers

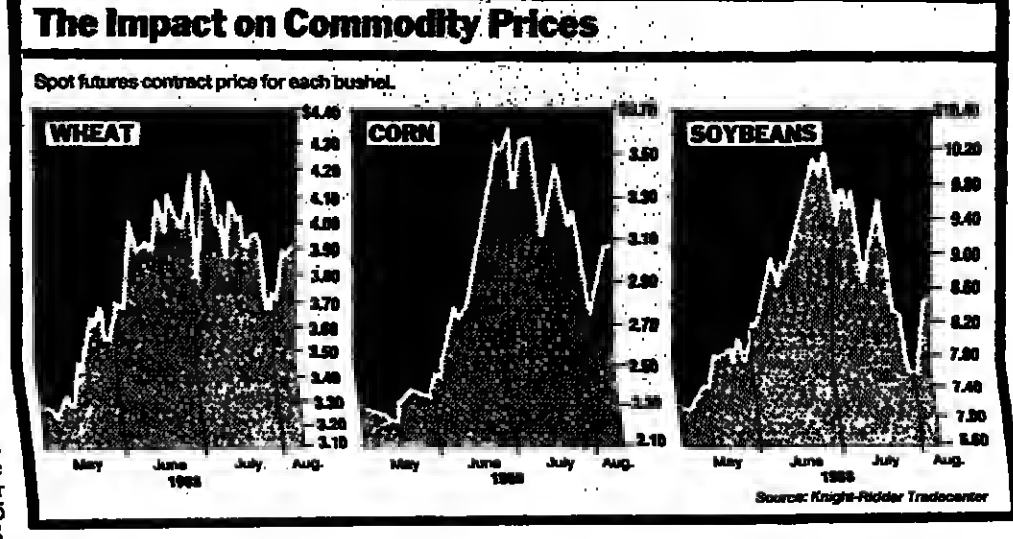
ACME, Michigan — General Motors Corp. plans to cut the number of its suppliers in half and will decide in the next six months which companies it will eliminate...

Swiss Insider Trading Is Now Illegal but Remains Alluring

ZURICH — When Peter Forstmoser, a Zurich lawyer, was hired last year to help lay the legal groundwork for a corporate merger, he watched with chagrin as the stock price of one of the companies started to shoot up...

FUTURES: U.S. Drought, Miserable for Some, Is Boon to Grain Traders

owned by Conagra Inc. that specializes in trading futures contracts, has increased its Chicago staff by more than 25 percent since June.



Continued from page 8. The PLO leaders said they would accept the terms of the Camp David accords...

Table with columns: 12 Month High Low Stock Div. Yld. P/E 52 Wk High Low Close. Lists various stocks and their performance.

France Shrugs Off Pollution Critics

PARIS — France, contending that cars were not to blame for environmental damage, rejected on Friday criticisms of the country's failure to conform to a European Community anti-pollution policy...

Elders Hints at Deal With Swedish Brewer

MELBOURNE — Elders Ltd. said its brewing unit would make a major announcement in Stockholm next week about a link between its Foster's beer and the brewing division of Sweden's state-controlled Procordia AB.

FRANCE will be featured in a special news report, prepared by the editors of the International Herald Tribune. It will appear on Monday Nov. 28. Don't miss this important issue.

Company Results

Table with columns: Company Name, 1st Half Revenue, 1st Half Net Income, 2nd Quarter Revenue, 2nd Quarter Net Income. Lists various companies and their financial results.

of the two public futures funds that Mr. Dennis's company oversees voted to resume trading this week. Under the funds' bylaws, trading had to be halted earlier this year after heavy losses.

Floating-Rate Notes

Table of Floating-Rate Notes with columns for Issuer/Mat., Coupon, Maturity, Bid, Ask, and Price. Includes sections for Dollars, Deutsche Marks, Pounds Sterling, and Japanese Yen.

Consumer Credit Up Steeply in U.S.

The Associated Press. WASHINGTON — Americans took out \$5.4 billion more in credit, than they paid off in June as the growth in consumer credit increased at the fastest rate in five months, the government said Friday.

THATCHER: Tough Stance on European Integration Unsettles Many

(Continued from Page 1)

out formal mention of a European central bank. Mrs. Thatcher has rejected a bank's creation, asserting that it would mean "that you have to surrender any fundamental economic decisions to another country. That I will not do."

'She's playing politics for domestic consumption, but she knows full well there's never going to be a United States of Europe.'



David Owen, head of the Social Democratic Party.

But the British press widely reported that the real reason for the replacement of Lord Cockfield — by Leon Brittan, a former cabinet minister — was that he had "gone native" in the eyes of Mrs. Thatcher, particularly over the harmonization of indirect taxes, which she opposes.

result of the Big Bang market reforms of 1986, but also as a consequence of the pound having assumed the role of prime alternative to the Deutsche mark as a European investment currency. Brendan Brown, a senior economist with National Westminster Bank PLC, noted that British investment in 1986 in the West German capital market reached 40 percent of the total, and repatriation of those funds in 1987 was the major factor behind weakness in West German equity and bond markets.

Friday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume. It is updated twice a year.

Table of Friday's OTC Prices listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices (continued) listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices (continued) listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

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Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices (continued) listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

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Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices (continued) listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

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Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices (continued) listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

Table of 12 Month High/Low Stock prices (continued) listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

Friday's AMEX Closing. Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Table of Friday's AMEX Closing listing various stocks with columns for High, Low, Stock, Div., Yld., PE, and % Change.

ACROSS

- 1 Baker's aide
5 Flak sound
8 Laughing matter
12 Sell hot tickets
17 Meadow mouse
18 "It" — a Hammer
20 Colorful fish
21 Small drum
22 One of the Waughas
23 Novelist de la Roche
24 Apiary eight
25 Rainier realm
26 Happy cloud
27 Signora on a camel?
30 Problems in the boot?
32 Count the pennies
33 Corrida contender
34 Mrs. Henry Wallace
35 Same old routine
36 Guel's land
40 Turn into
43 Sharp taste
45 Oriental nanny
47 Stephen Foster's "Old Uncle"

ACROSS

- 48 Antarctic cape
49 Ever so simple?
52 Short smoke
53 Matelot's mitieu
54 Splinter group
56 Rita's Khan
57 Sizable
59 Licorice-tasting cordials
62 "Sail — Ship of State!"
63 Discredited, as an idol
65 Working woman's choice?
66 Director's result
69 Mouth piece
70 Fragrant plants
73 Actress LuPone
74 Rosary bead
75 News clipping
76 Fam. member
77 Ostrich look-alike
78 Italian obi?
84 Grant license
86 Paver's pitch
87 Grigs

ACROSS

- 88 Anna who played Nana
89 Edits TV goods
90 "Snake eyes" at Reno
92 High in music
93 — for tat
94 Parlor piece
95 Go — (deteriorate)
98 How to keep the dottore away?
102 Second line of a nursery rhyme?
106 Familiar campus figure
108 Part of a Darwinian title
109 Zwei chaser
110 Eretz
111 Run in neutral
112 Shade of green
113 Algae extract
114 Parking lights
115 Give the elbow
116 Slyly disparaging
117 European blackbird
118 Grasshopper's critic
119 Whitlom

Siena Tourist Stops? By Maura B. Jacobson. A crossword puzzle grid with numbers 1 through 119.

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DOWN

- 1 First czar of Russia
2 Mulligrubs
3 "Uncle Vanya" role
4 Any sense organ
5 Part of a target-practice command
6 Copper: Comb. form.
7 Ocarina's kin
8 Andrew and Lyndon
9 Grand-scale

DOWN

- 10 Goalie's successes
11 Union of the personal soul with God
12 It's more than a shower
13 Hors d'oeuvre item
14 Rhyme scheme
15 Math points
16 Italian outtrigger
18 A Dickens family
25 Rum cocktail
28 Chou —
29 Dowdy one

DOWN

- 31 Hotel amenity?
37 Not to be believed
38 King's tenure
39 Selvaige
40 The Crimson Tide, for short
41 Earl of Avon
42 Lamponed
43 Cannon salute
44 Brooding-nagian
46 Greeting from Michael
48 "Oklahama!" aunt

- 50 Endig. for hip or tip
51 Hilo howdy
52 Reason d'
53 Very much
56 Table staple
61 Cannon salute
62 Comics cave
63 Spume
64 Alas!
66 Outward images
67 Goddess of discord
68 Biblical villain
69 Cut a photo
72 Shoats' moms
73 Falstaff's besuchman
74 City on the IJ
78 Through
80 "Oklahama!" aunt
81 Cry of encouragement to Mary Lou
82 Fisherman's net
83 Digestive aid
85 Kind of cinch
88 Least timorous
91 Contrived
94 Like a high mass
96 Voice a view
97 Reclaim
98 Daises
100 Fervor
101 Egg inroads
102 Ward heelers
103 Do a Tuesday chore
104 Sir, in Africa
105 Treasured
107 Iambic measures

THE KOOKABURRAS' SONG: Exploring Animal Behavior in Australia

By John Alcock. 218 pages. \$19.95. The University of Arizona Press, 1330 North Park Avenue, Tucson, Ariz. 85719.

Reviewed by Elizabeth Ward

WHAT do American tourists in Australia typically want to see? The Sydney Opera House, right? Bondi Beach, Sydney Harbor Bridge, a few penguins, maybe Ayer Rock, and a koala or two. Well, John Alcock doesn't. Though not exactly a tourist when he visited Australia in 1978 — he was on a teaching sabbatical at Melbourne's Monash University — in his spare time Alcock studied the cities and took off in search of such little-regarded Australian attractions as green weaver ants, bangleflies and four different species of antipodean wasp. Not a koala in sight, though he did encounter the kangaroo and platypus in their native habitats.

The book that resulted is happily described by its author as "a travel book," although "The Kookaburras' Song" is a travel book with a difference. For Alcock, a zoology professor at Arizona State University, carts along with him the quirky mental

BOOKS

baggage, the rage for order, of the evolutionary biologist.

"Some people like to speculate on what living things would look like on another planet," he writes, "as if it is necessary to go to Mars to test whether there is a general pattern to life. A trip to Australia is all that is really needed, and it is a lot closer and considerably more hospitable than Mars. Australia offers a natural experiment, a continent isolated from others, stocked with a few odd ploceers [one assumes that Alcock is referring here to the animal inhabitants], and left alone for fifty million years."

The surprising thing is that this book should prove to be so entertaining to the nonspecialist.

Alcock, nicely self-ironic and blessed with a contagious sense of humor, wears his scholarship lightly. A recurrent theme in the narrative is his (and his long-suffering family's) adventures with the ancient Volkswagen camper purchased from a Monash colleague "despite warnings from other members of the Zoology Department that the campervan had been driven over unspeakable terrain during expeditions to the outback organized by its owner."

On another occasion Alcock took off for a month to Pearl Beach, a small coastal resort town north of Sydney, out to sport in the magnificent waters of the Pacific, but to carry out difficult and tedious field research on resin wasps. "A group of Aussies on their way to the beach stop and call up from the car to ask with justified bewilderment why on earth I have been perched on the rocky ledge beneath the boulder for the past several weeks. My answer, that I am studying the behavior of a local species of wasp that oesits and mates on the rock face, seems to satisfy my questioners, or else to confirm their suspicions about Yanks."

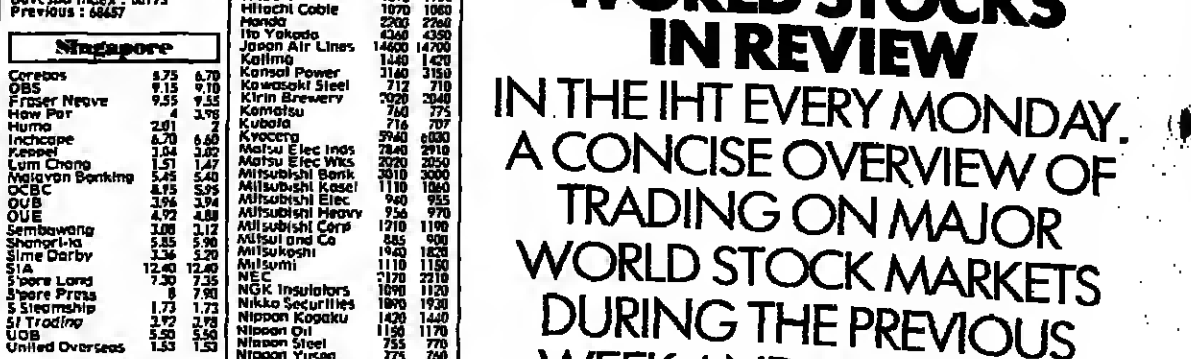
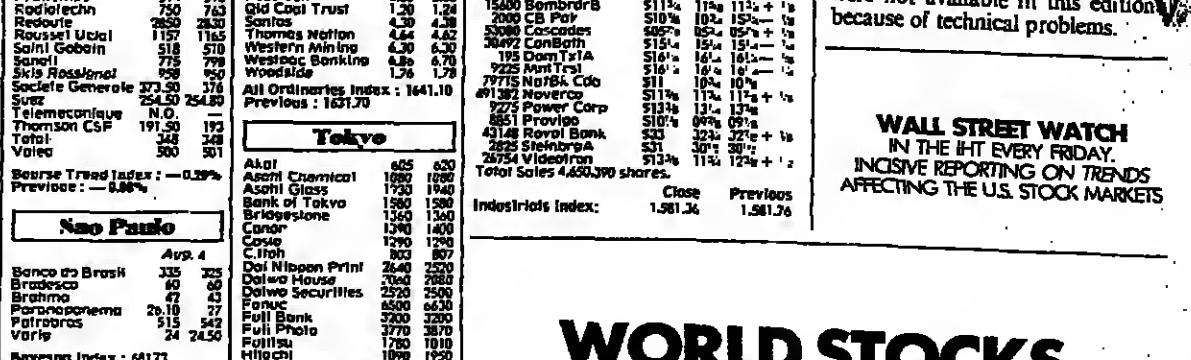
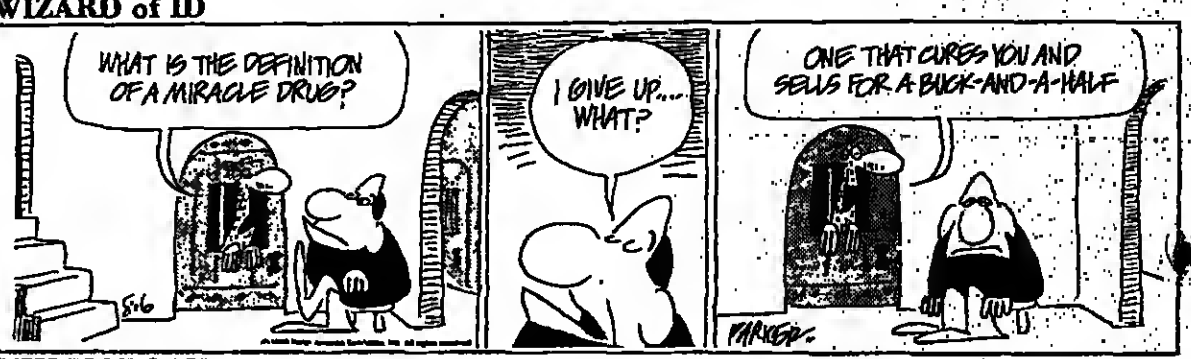
Another source of unanticipated pleasure is Alcock's prose, compounded of off-the-wall but consistently enlightening similes and a genuinely poetic touch. Attempting to depict for the American reader the little grass trees common in Queensland coastal forests, Alcock writes vividly, "I suspect that Dr. Seuss dreamed up grass trees. They are wildly unlikely plants with absurd tufts of long, grasslike leaves that arch out from the tops of skinny little trunks four to eight feet high. From the unruly topknot of greenery sprouts a thin stalk covered with thousands of tiny white flowers."

Of course, there is more to "The Kookaburras' Song" than poetry and humorous anecdotes. Alcock is thoroughly grateful to Charles Darwin for having provided us with a way to gnaw on questions such as why kookaburras restrict their song primarily to the early morning or why the red-tailed black cockatoo features such gorgeous scarlet panels in its tail feathers. "Surely they have not evolved just for the appreciation of bird-watchers."

It is true that in the course of our biological journey with him, Alcock takes us down some pretty strange roads: Why do male mallard fowls do all the work of nest-building and incubation while their mates laze about doing nothing? Why are certain members of nasute termite colonies sterile? What reproductive advantage derives from the flightlessness of the cassowary? Do we care? It is the triumph of John Alcock's lively, unpretentious, thoroughly readable book that we wind up not only caring but at least tentatively convinced of the logic of moderate adaptationism.

Elizabeth Ward is an Australian-born writer and editor living in Washington. She wrote this for The Washington Post.

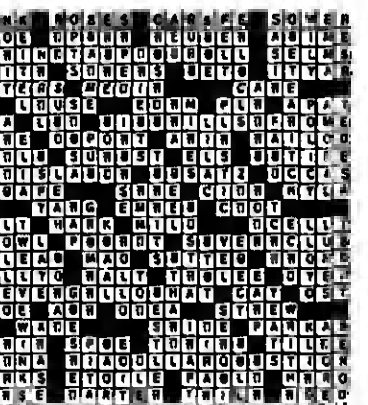
PEANUTS



DENNIS THE MENACE



Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



NOT A SINGLE SPROUT, AN I'VE BEEN WATERING THIS ROW OF JELLYBEANS FOR TWO WEEKS!

WEATHER

Table with weather forecasts for Europe, Asia, Africa, Latin America, North America, Middle East, and Oceania. Columns include location, high, low, and other weather indicators.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Aug. 5.

Table of world stock market data for various cities including Amsterdam, Johannesburg, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, Sao Paulo, Milan, and Paris. Columns include stock names, prices, and indices.

World Stocks in Review

IN THE IHT EVERY MONDAY. A CONCISE OVERVIEW OF TRADING ON MAJOR WORLD STOCK MARKETS DURING THE PREVIOUS WEEK AND A LOOK AT LIKELY DEVELOPMENTS AHEAD. ESSENTIAL READING FOR INVESTORS AND PROFESSIONALS WORLDWIDE.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, including 'Their Day Has Come', 'Sweeds Will At Prestige', 'SCOREBOARD', and 'FOOTBALL'.

SPORTS

Tigers Rout Clemens, Drop Red Sox Into 2d in AL's East

Expos Top Bucs, Close in NL East

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

Stewart Pitches 1-Hitter for A's

PITTSBURGH — The Montreal Expos, with a 3-2 victory over the Pittsburgh Pirates, have turned the National League East Division into a three-team race, with the New York Mets and the Pirates headed into their biggest series of the season Friday night in identical fashion: Neither was hitting, neither was scoring, neither was winning.

and Tom Prince bunted the runners ahead. But Burke struck out Gonzalez and pinch-hitter Orestes Estrada, both of whom are hitting under .200.

DETROIT — Alan Trammell drove in five runs with two doubles Thursday night as the light-hitting Detroit Tigers routed ace pitcher Roger Clemens and beat the Boston Red Sox, 11-6, ending the visitors' seven-game winning streak and regaining sole possession of first place in the American League East.



Roger Clemens cheered as catcher Rich Gedman tagged out the Tigers' Alan Trammell in the second inning in Detroit. But neither pitcher nor Red Sox remained happy for long during the 11-6 loss.

Their Darkest Hour Has Come for Cubs

By Ira Berkow
NEW YORK — A glossy black-and-white photograph came across the desk showing an aerial view of Wrigley Field in its new nighttime garb. A longtime Wrigley Field fan and a keeper of the flame for old-timers looked at it.

And in our pursuit of modernism we have embraced such dubious achievements as frozen strawberries and polyester pants and plastic cars. Maybe that's progress. But it smells more of cash.

Television revenue from sponsors for prime-time viewing of Cub games will increase initially. But management risks losing the distinctive quality that has made the Cubs wildly popular, not only in Chicago — last year, for example, they drew two million fans for a last-place team — but also throughout much of the United States, which tunes in for day games on superstation WGN.

Regardless, on Monday night Wrigley Field will join the crowd. One after another, the ballparks have submitted to the dazzling blandishments of phony illumination, with Crosley Field in Cincinnati in 1935 the first to see the light of night.

Briggs Stadium, now Tiger Stadium, in Detroit is the last previous holdout of the old ball parks, and it went hibernous in 1948. But Wrigley Field remained rooted in tradition and blissfully unit. It stayed so mainly because its former owner, Philip K. Wrigley, of the chewing gum Wrigleys, considered baseball an activity best conducted under the healthful properties of the sun.

Only an inmate in a gulag for the last 40 years might not know that Wrigley Field was the only major league ball park still without lights.

Wrigley Field, wrote Jerome Holtzman in the Chicago Tribune recently, "has succumbed to the Rich Goddess of Progress."

As the thoughtful Holtzman implies, glitter is not necessarily progress. It's in the nature of a farmer adding water to his cans of milk. It might increase profits, at least for the short term, but it definitely flattens out the product.

perficial America will be famous for 15 minutes.

Wrigley Field, after having been a quirky and special — even romantic — treasure on the national scene for five decades, will get its special 15 minutes. The Cubs' home game against the Philadelphia Phillies will be a night game, and this has arrested the attention of the country.

Management, meanwhile, promises that it will keep night games in Wrigley Field to only a handful each season. But like the Boston and Bitterroot City vines on the outfield wall, such things have a way of creeping in, and surely in days, rather nights, to come in

Wrigley Field there will be electrical games galore.

When 15,000 tickets for this first night game went on sale June 28 — starting at 8 A.M. and ending 3 1/2 hours later — more than 1.5 million phone calls were placed by frenzied buyers. One man was supposed to have called 2,700 times and still couldn't get through. The lines were so tied up all over town that you couldn't even call for a pedicure, let alone a baseball ticket.

Some call it progress. But it seemed more like a response to a curiosity, like a sudden burst of 15-minute fame.

Maybe, though, it had deeper meaning: a dream for the fans of the Cub that these lights will make the team shine — after all, the Cubs haven't won a pennant since 1945

and a World Series since 1908.

That's a long time to suffer in the sun, or anywhere else. But for those who loved Wrigley Field the way it was, there is little consolation.

And something else: Until now Wrigley Field was a great place for young kids, especially on summer days, with sunlight and a ball game and home before dinner.

Night games are different. Because of that, an old story about the team will lose relevance: "Will the lady who lost her nine children at Wrigley Field please pick them up immediately. They're beating the Cubs, 10-0, in the seventh."

With eight games, parents often know where their children are in the seventh. In bed.

Swedes Will Be Much in Evidence At Prestigious U.S. Harness Race

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE
EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J. — The Swedish influence in the Hambletonian will be much in evidence Saturday in the 63d edition of the most prestigious of harness races.

Of the 13 horses entered in the \$1,566,000 Hambletonian, the second leg of the triple crown for trotters, six are either owned, trained or driven by Swedes.

Trotting in the United States is on the wane; bettors prefer pacers because trotters go off stride more frequently. But trotters are revered by the Scandinavians and particularly the Swedes.

Ambro Goal, the 7-to-5 favorite in the Hambletonian, was sold last week for \$2.5 million to Thomas Bertmark, a Swedish breeder.

Firm Tribute, another highly regarded horse in the race, also has been sold to Swedish interests, for \$1 million.

The four other entries with Swedish connections are Supergill, Grundys Connection, Petri Kosmos, and Sherra Kosmos, all trained by Swedes.

When Mack Lobell, the winner of the Hambletonian last year, won Sweden's most prestigious race in May, he received a standing ovation from a crowd of 35,000.

"It was quite an experience," said John Campbell, who drove Mack Lobell in that race and in the

Hambletonian will drive Ambro Goal from the No. 1 post position.

Although Campbell said that "the rail is not exactly the best position in a race like this because it's easy to get locked in if you don't leave fast," Ambro Goal, who has five firsts and a second in seven starts this season, is a horse with good speed from the gate.

In order to win the Hambletonian, a trotter must take two heats. After the first heat, the fifth race on the program, all the entries will return for the second heat, scheduled as the ninth race.

If each heat produces a different winner, the two winners return for a raceoff, staged as the 12th race on the card.

The remains of some of the classic cars destroyed by the blaze in Berkeley, California. Total damage was estimated to be \$4 million.

Huge Fire Destroys Part of Jackson Car Collection

BERKELEY, California — Reggie Jackson, standing amid the charred skeletons of "30 to 35" of his favorite classic cars Thursday, surveyed the damage caused by an explosion and general alarm fire that swept through two warehouses and saw the buildings engulfed by flames.

The fire broke out at about 9 P.M. Wednesday in a furniture warehouse next to the one in which was stored part of the former baseball star's extensive classic car collection. Firemen fought the blaze, which illuminated the Berkeley skyline, for two hours.

"The firemen told me when they got here that it was all over," said Jackson, nicknamed "Mr. October," for his late-season heroics during

the 21 seasons he played in the major leagues.

Damage was estimated at \$800,000 to the buildings and \$3.2 million to the cars and other property. Officials said the cause of the fire had not been determined.

Pasergy Mike Schweizer said he heard explosions that sounded like fireworks and saw the buildings engulfed by flames.

Jackson, whose home in Berkeley was destroyed by a mysterious fire nearly 10 years ago, said the fire department "is treating this like it was a criminal act."

Jackson began collecting cars at about the time he broke into the majors in 1967 with the Kansas City Athletics. At the time of the fire, the collection numbered 130 automobiles and was stored in three warehouses.

"It's more or less of a fun thing for me," he said. "Some people play golf, some hunt, some fish. I play with cars. It's turned into an investment for me."

A large bandage on his left elbow covered a gash incurred as he sifted through the rubble. The estimated value of the cars destroyed ranged from \$50,000 to \$90,000 each. Among them was a 1983 Porsche Targa given by the California Angels for winning the 1982 home-run title.

"They all had a reason," said Jackson, shaking his head. "They all stood for something."

Jackson, who retired after the 1987 season with 563 homers, recently opened a car dealership in Berkeley and had planned to start a car museum in either Oakland or Berkeley.

MEMPHIS, Tennessee — Ed Fiori and Doug Tewell tamed the Colonial Country Club course with six-under-par 66s Thursday to share the first-round lead at the St. Jude Classic.

Tewell, who was second in last week's Buick Open, and Fiori each posted three birdies on both front and back nines to overtake early-morning starter Tim Simpson. He shot 68 and was tied for third with Jody Mudd and Peter Jacobson.

Twins 2, Blue Jays 1: In Toronto, Allan Anderson pitched a four-hitter and Kirby Puckett homered for Minnesota. That made the Twins 30-25 on the road this year; they were 29-52 in 1987 en route to winning the World Series. (AP, UPI)

SCOREBOARD

TRANSITION

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Suspended John Robby of Seattle indefinitely for failing to comply with baseball's drug testing program.

MINNESOTA—Put Bert Blyleven, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to July 30.

ATLANTA—Released Tim Lincecum, pitcher, and Ken Miller, center, Gray Kuntze, offensive tackle, left camp.

CINCINNATI—Put Bill Johnson, fullback, left camp; released left tackle, released Scott Cline, punter.

CLEVELAND—Released Al Gross, pitcher, Bobby White, linebacker, and Mike Phillips, defensive end, from non-football list.

MIAAMI—Waived Jim Gilmore, offensive tackle.

SAN FRANCISCO—Drew Dunbar, running back, has been suspended by NFL for 30 days for violation in non-football category.

SEATTLE—Released Darv Turner, wide receiver.

BASEBALL

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

Table with columns for American League and National League scores, including teams like Boston, Detroit, Seattle, and Oakland.

Major League Standings

Table showing league standings for American League and National League, including columns for W, L, Pct., GB, and R.

Major League Batting and Pitching Leaders

Table listing batting and pitching leaders for both leagues, including names like Boog Powell, Fred Lynn, and Steve Carlton.

Table listing NFL Standings for Eastern and Western Divisions, including teams like Toronto, Hamilton, and Edmonton.

Table listing NFL Exhibition results, including Houston 13, Buffalo 7 and Seattle 21, Phoenix 7.

Monday in the Trib. Get the latest word from William Safire on Language.

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You have a date with Longines Precision LONGINES. Grand Prix of Hungary, Budapest. Official Timekeeper of Formula 1 Grand Prix and of the Ferrari racing team. Longines V.H.P. Longines Conquest V.H.P. (For Very High Precision), world's most advanced wrist watch. In stainless steel and gold. Water-resistant to 30 meters. To the second time some adjustment. R.C.R. (Cost of battery life) warning. Sapphire glass.

POSTCARD

World-Class Tastings

By Frank J. Priol
New York Times Service
PARIS — This is the time of year when the world's most passionate, and affluent, wine collectors begin to announce their upcoming tastings.

They are a small group of people who will spend any amount of time and money to get their hands on the best and the finest of the world's wine.

One of the group lacks a certain bottle, say a 19th-century vintage in a tasting of Chateau Lafite, one of the other collectors will provide the bottle from his collection.

Unless, of course, he is planning an even grander Lafite tasting.

The psychology of big-time wine collecting is this: It is special. The collector of Impressionist paintings, Directorate furniture or Bugatti automobiles is not all that different from lesser mortals, just richer and possibly possessed of some specialized knowledge.

World-class wine collectors are a different breed; they systematically destroy what they have worked so hard and long to acquire.

In early October, Lloyd Flatt, a New Orleans collector, will put on a three-day tasting of Chateau Lafite-Rothschild that will rival and may well surpass any tasting that the chateau itself could provide.

Flatt's object this year is to offer as many Lafites as he can find: At least 100, he had found 70 vintages dating back to the 1830s, more than 60 years before the Rothschild family bought the Bordeaux vineyard and added their name to its title.

If more rare bottles turn up between now and October, Flatt will almost certainly acquire them, and at astonishingly high prices.

Not all wine collectors are so cavalier with their treasures. There are enthusiasts who pile up cases of rare wines the way misers hoard gold coins. They cannot possibly drink what they own; some in fact drink hardly at all.

Still others acquire wine to trade; their connoisseurship is the handmaiden of profit. Like other commodities traders, these wine buyers may never see their bottles, preferring to leave them in a temperature-controlled warehouse, the better to

enhance their price when they are sold 5 or 10 years later. When Flatt and 15 or 20 guests break for lunch after a morning of rare wines, they may well be served Reuben sandwiches accompanied by bottle after bottle of 1978 Le Montrachet, probably the rarest white wine in the world. "It's kinda like the combination," Flatt said.

Marvin Overton, a Texas physician and friendly rival of Flatt, will invite his guests to tour his ranch and, out in the fields, serve a Bordeaux first growth from his Jeep.

Robert Paul, a Miami lawyer, will hold a tasting of all 61 classified Bordeaux chateaux in the 1978 vintage. He will precede the event with a dinner at which he will serve 1978s from every other important wine region in the world. "Just as a frame of reference," he explained.

Were the truth to be known, a great many of the old wines consumed at dramatic tastings are not all that good. About 95 percent of the world's wine is consumed within a year after it is made. Good wines improve for five or 10 years, very great wines perhaps for 20.

After that, they may become more interesting, but they develop certain charming qualities, but rarely do they get better. Mostly, they begin to fade.

If we have a tendency to be carried away by some of the nonsense about old wines, we have the British to blame.

David Wolfe, an English restaurateur and wine chronicler, recently wrote: "The veneration of the over-mature is, however, unique to this country. England, and not confined to wine. It is comparable to the adulation of 'Grand Old Men' in literature and the arts in general, where the attainment of senescence is thought to be a virtue in itself."

He went on to describe a brush with the living dead, ecologically speaking, at a dinner in the 1960s.

The wines included great Bordeaux names from the 1950s back to the 1860s. "The vintages were good to excellent," he reported, "but the wines without exception were tawny to brown, with a small combining compost with mushrooms.

"To make it worse, a torrent of appreciative babble greeted these faded beauties. I could only politely agree, but I was at least spared the honor of making the speech of thanks."

Smokey Robinson: Tracks of His Years

By Richard Harrington

THE one truly great moment of his career was the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame dinner when Smokey Robinson came out for his induction. The Waldorf-Astoria Ballroom was packed with record industry veterans and for much of the evening they'd been curiously sedate. But when Robinson walked onstage, they rose, en masse, clapping madly. Then, quite spontaneously, they started singing, sweetly, softly:

"Ooo Oooo Oooooo baby, baby, Oooo Ooooo Oooooo baby, baby."

"That was an awesome moment in my life," Robinson recalled. "I had to admit this but I didn't even realize there was a Rock and Roll Hall of Fame until I'd been inducted."

Robinson didn't take it all in, he says, until that January night, when he realized "how all these people I was going to be in the Hall of Fame with were my idols — Jackie Wilson, Clyde McPhatter, Sam Cooke. It was incredible."

Introducing him, Brian Wilson recited Smokey Robinson's achievements — as the lead singer with the Miracles and the first real hitmaker for Motown; as songwriter and producer extraordinaire not only for the Miracles, but for the Temptations, Marvinettes, Mary Wells and others which led to Bob Dylan's famous remark that Smokey was "America's greatest living poet"; as a longtime Motown executive, and on and on.

As Robinson was listening to all this, he says, he was thinking "how blessed, how fortunate I am, because here it's only the second annual dinner and I'm being inducted and all these other people who are there from this moment on have to wonder if in fact they're ever going to be in the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame and I don't have to think about that!"

Smokey Robinson probably wouldn't have had to worry. Not with classics like "Shop Around," "You Really Got a Hold on Me," "Going to a Go-Go," "Ooo Baby Baby." "The Tracks of My

Tears," "I Second That Emotion," "The Tears of a Clown" and "More Love," all recorded with the Miracles. For the Temptations, he came up with "My Girl" (written for his young daughter), "The Way You Do the Things You Do" and "Get Ready." For Mary Wells, there was "My Guy," and for Marvin Gaye, "Ain't That Peculiar."

Like those songs — just some of the 1,500 he's written; another 3,500, he says, exist in various stages of development — Smokey Robinson has a timelessness about him. He's 45 now, but he looks younger than he did in 1972 when he retired from the Miracles and went through a three-year performing hiatus before returning as a solo artist. Unlike some singers, Robinson has never abandoned his past, and his concerts are full of hits.

"Some of those songs I sang thousands of times with the Miracles and since I've been a solo artist, and every time it's like a new time for me. They all have a special place in my heart. I refer to them as my kids," he says.

Robinson's first song emerged when he was at Detroit's Dwyer Elementary School and contributed lyrics to a class musical. "I had written a few songs," he explains, "but I didn't think it would be anything serious in my life because at that time I wanted to be a baseball player."

With the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame behind him and a likely induction this year into the Songwriters Hall of Fame in New York, it's hard to imagine the time three decades ago. That's when Smokey Robinson was auditioning for a Jackie Wilson tour with the four Northern, High School buddies with whom he'd been performing at school functions and local dances as the Matadors. Rechristened the Miracles, they'd already been turned down by several labels. Then Berry Gordy Jr., who would become founder of the Motown Empire and was then a part-time producer and songwriter, expressed an interest in recording the Miracles. It was a fortunate encounter

— because Motown, you could say, was built on Miracles.

The first Miracles recording, "Got a Job," came out in 1958 and caused barely a ripple on the R&B charts. Another Robinson-Berry tune, "Bad Girl," came out a year later. Then another year went by before "Way Over There" came out on Gordy's own Tamla label, one of Motown's sister labels. It became a minor regional hit.

The breakthrough came with "Shop Around," yet another Robinson-Gordy tune. But the song was rejected initially, so the Miracles decided to try it themselves. Gordy, a notorious perfectionist, called Robinson and the Miracles into a 4 A.M. recording session to punch up the rhythm. The new version became Gordy's first million-seller and first No. 1 hit.

Gordy and his inner circle, including Robinson, who was made a vice president of the company in 1963, drafted a pop assembly line and developed an enviable in-house empire.

As for Robinson, he was busy making Miracles hits and lending a helping hand — or song — to the rest of the Motown roster, usually writing for specific voices or personalities for the next decade. Then in 1972, he left the Miracles, retiring at the age of 32. The road and the studio had taken their toll, not just on Robinson but on his wife Claudette, an original Miracles who'd retired in 1964 after eight miscarriages she blamed on the stress of her career. Their 27-year marriage ended amicably in 1986.

After three years of retirement, Robinson returned from the sidelines, returning as a solo act. By then, Motown itself had also gone through a major transition, abandoning Detroit for Los Angeles.

Like others in the Motown family, Robinson has recently moved to California, partly for sentimental reasons as so many of the artists were Detroit natives, and partly because he was appreciative about earthquakes. But now, he says, "I'm sorry Randy Newman beat me to that song, because 'I Love L.A.' I can't think



He says of his songs: "They all have a special place in my heart."

of a solitary place in the entire world that I'd rather live."

Now, he gives frequent lectures to schools in towns where he's performing and his autobiography is scheduled this fall for publication by McGraw-Hill. And last year's "One Heartbeat" album produced the first back-to-back top 10 hits for Robinson (the title tune and the lovely "Just to See Her"). He says it's one of the best albums he's made, giving credit to the man who took charge and decided it was time for him to have another hit: Berry Gordy.

Robinson is ecstatic about the recent sale of Motown to MCA. Since the mid-'70s, Motown has proved unable to re-create its glory days, though it never went through a total dry spell. "We've always had people who sell good copies of records," Robinson says, listing Stevie Wonder, the Jackson Five, Lionel Richie and others. But "I was spoiled by that earlier hit era, when we had several artists at all times on the charts. It was a phenomenon."

He adds, "I just marvel at the things that have happened because of [Berry Gordy's] dream."

As for his dreams of becoming a professional athlete, they didn't come true — but he managed to get his hits. And the dreams of his children, well, they are following their own.

Daughter Tamla (named after the record label) wants to become a fashion designer in Paris, while Berry William Borop Robinson (the Borop comes from combining the first two letters of the other Miracles' first names) is studying marine biology and oceanography. "I also have a 4-year-old son and he's into him," he adds.

"They're outside of it," Robinson says of his older children, with a trace of relief. "They're involvement has just been that they're my children. My daughter plays flute and a little piano, my son plays a little more piano and guitar and bass. But he's not really into it; oceanography, that's what he wants to do. I asked him why and he said, 'Jacques Cousteau cannot live forever, Dad.'"

Smokey Robinson's music, on the other hand, seems likely to do just that.

PEOPLE

Universal Will Release 'Last Temptation' Early

Universal Pictures will release Martin Scorsese's movie "The Last Temptation of Christ" Aug. 12, a month ahead of schedule. Universal, which co-produced "Last Temptation" with Cineplex Odeon Films, has been assailed by religious fundamentalists and others who have denounced the film as blasphemous. "We have no way of defending the movie by what we say," said Thomas P. Pollock, the chairman of Universal. "This isn't rhetoric about the First Amendment. It doesn't mean anything for me to say that Martin Scorsese believes in this movie or feels it's a religious issue. The movie has to talk for itself."

Elle Wiesel, winner of the 1986 Nobel Peace Prize, has sent a telegram to Mikhail S. Gorbachev asking the Soviet leader to clear the names of 25 Soviet Jewish writers and other cultural figures who were killed under orders from Stalin 36 years ago this month. The 24, including poets, artists and scientists, had been charged with being "rebels" and "agents of American imperialism" who wanted to separate the Crimea from the Soviet Union to "establish their own bourgeois national Zionist republic."

The Treasury Department is reportedly investigating whether the actor-director Robert Redford violated U.S. law during a three-day trip in May to Cuba. Redford described the visit as a script-writing workshop for women in Havana. Redford said he also met with President Fidel Castro. Scripps Howard News Service reported that Richard Neumath, director of the Treasury enforcement office in Washington, asked Redford to explain whether he paid his expenses or whether they were paid by Cuba. A U.S. trade ban with Cuba bars all unlicensed economic transactions in which Cuba has an interest.

Lynne Cox, 32, an American endurance swimmer, says her plan to swim across Buge Lake Baikal in Siberia this month is coming close to realization thanks to a recent flood of donations. Last year she swam 2.7 miles (4.3 kilometers) across the Bering Strait. She said that her prospects for swimming across the world's deepest lake improved in the last week when floods more than doubled to \$25,000.

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